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J. W. RAGG & SONS CO.

CENTRAL NURSERIES

Ornamental and Fruit Trees

Shrubs

Roses

Etc.



A GLIMPSE
OF OUR
HOME GROUNDS

J. W. RAGG & SONS CO.

WAUKEE IOWA

ESTABLISHED 1878

Some Specialties in Choice New Fruits

On this page we call the attention of all wide awake planters to a few new and good things which we consider have been sufficiently tested to warrant a more general planting.

See All the new fruits are more fully described or figured under their respective departments, in subsequent pages.

THE WRAGG CHERRY.

This exceedingly fine, large, late Cherry is one of our own introductions. It is much larger than the English Morello, has a rich color, luscious juice, and bears extra heavy crops. Under Cherries we give it the special prominence it deserves, with some golden opinions won from experts. It is extensively propagated throughout the east and south, and is now one of the standard varieties.

THE STODDARD

PLUM.

This is another introduction in which we take much pride, and which we can most cordially commend. As I write these lines small trees, yet in the nursery rows, are heavily laden with large, fine fruit. Don't fail to try it. It is far ahead of all our native Plums—larger, more prolific, of excellent flavor, and less liable to injury from curculio.

THE BOKHARA

PEACH.

Bokhara No 3 will stand anywhere in the southern half of this state, and bear fruit three years out of five. If laid down and covered in winter, it will do well anywhere in the state. This is the Peach for Iowa, and all, with little care, can have Peaches for family use at least. Give the Bokhara No. 3 a trial.



A branch of Klondyke Plums.

THE KLONDYKE

PLUM.

This new Plum, the earliest of all the Americanas, is placed on the market for the first time this year. It ripens late in July, and is of a beautiful golden hue, with slight blush. Its extreme earliness and excellent quality have already won for it an enviable reputation among experts who have tested it. It has certainly a bright future, and deserves trial by all lovers of fine fruit.

Money-makers for all who plant them are these new fruits. Look out for your interests!

TWO FINE BERRIES.

REDFIELD is one of the grandest Raspberries ever introduced. The fruit is similar to Shaffer's Colossal in color and shape. The canes are unusually free from thorns, very vigorous, with numerous fruit branches. The plants grow lower, more stocky, and are better able to withstand hard storms. It is wonderfully productive. The fruit is unsurpassed in quality for any use. We control this variety exclusively.

MINNEWASKI BLACKBERRY. Undoubtedly the most productive and satisfactory berry yet tested. The berries are large, coal black, without core, and sweet.

BEAUTIFUL SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS.

TAMARIX AMURENSIS is worthy of special mention as an ornamental hedge plant, and also for single specimens on the lawn. Its light, graceful foliage is strikingly handsome.

XANTHOCERAS. A beautiful shrub of medium height from Japan, and one of the finest in cultivation. It is a thing of beauty, and promises to be a joy forever.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. The most beautiful of ornamental evergreens.

PYRAMIDALIS. This is one of the most attractive of all Arborvitæ.

Long Distance Telephone Office

R. R. or Exp. Line

Date _____

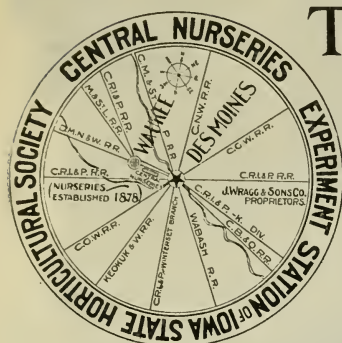
VERY IMPORTANT.—Always write your Name and Address very plainly; by so doing you will save us much trouble, and save the possibility of delay and mistakes in filling your order. All remittances, if practical, should be made by P. O. or Express Order or Bank Draft. We will not be responsible for money lost if sent in an ordinary letter. We cannot accept private checks unless allowance is made sufficient to cover cost of exchange. One- and two-cent stamps accepted in sums of \$1 or less.

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The Central Nurseries.

OUR LOCATION.



THIS, as the little map will show, is one of the finest that could be chosen for a nursery in the whole northwest, being but a few miles from that great center, Des Moines, and also at the junction of the C. R. I. & P., C. M. & St. P., and M. & St. L.

OUR STOCK.

Fine Shipping Facilities are not the only advantage given us by this location in the midst of the great Mississippi valley. It also furnishes the best quality of soil for producing healthiest conditions of growth in our stock, which is remarkable for its firm texture, solid wood and abundance of the fibrous roots so necessary to successful planting. These two marked characteristics of our stock adapt it to a very wide range

of territory, and, together with other strong points which render it far superior to most which we see in the market, enable us to offer the products of the Central Nurseries with entire confidence to planters in all sections of the country.

OUR METHODS.

At least three things are indispensable to the planter or purchaser of nursery stock: Varieties true to name, healthy, vigorous, well matured trees or plants, and careful, judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

To the propagation of varieties we give the most careful scrutiny, endeavoring by all methods known to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and consistent attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as **pure and absolutely true to name.**

Our packing and shipping is given careful personal supervision, and to still further protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent workmen to assist us.

Through our system of securing the new varieties that appear to have merit, and thoroughly testing before recommending them, we have a good knowledge of what varieties are best adapted for this locality. We have, therefore, in the revision of this Catalogue, dropped out a large number of varieties that have proved worthless, and added a number of new ones. If varieties which you wish are not found here, we will try to get them for you.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.

While the greatest diligence and care to have all trees, etc., true to label will be exercised, mistakes may occur, and in such cases, upon proper proof, the trees, etc., will be replaced free of charge, or the amount of money paid for them will be refunded, and it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and the seller that the guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make the nurseryman who sold the trees, etc., liable for any sum greater than that originally paid for the trees, etc., that proved untrue, nor for damage.

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

Send in orders early, particularly if long transportation is necessary.

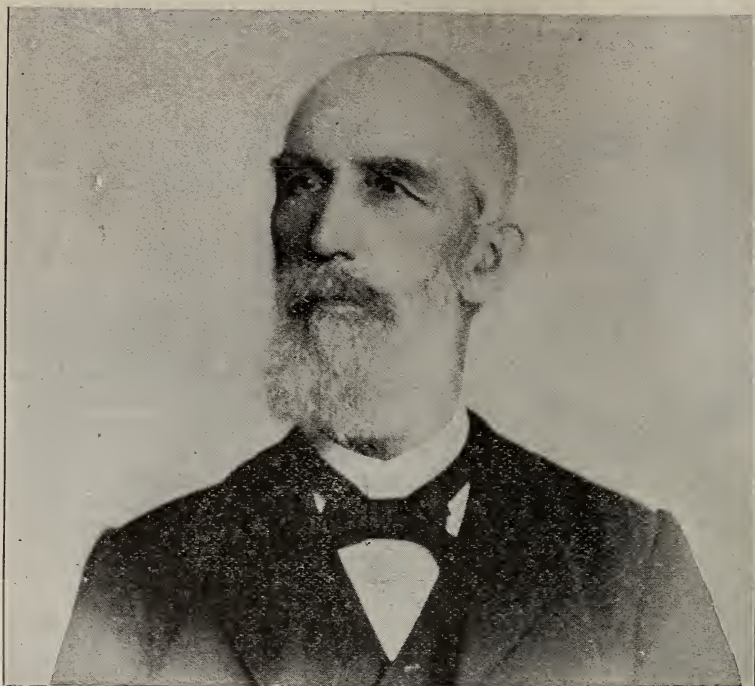
Write orders plainly, on enclosed order blank. State definitely varieties, age, size and number, whether Standard or Dwarf, and route by which to ship.

All orders from unknown parties should be accompanied by cash or reference.

For loss or damage to goods in transit we are in no case responsible!

If selection of varieties is left to us, we will select according to our best judgment and long experience. Where varieties are specified we will substitute, for such as we may not have, kinds similar and equally good, unless otherwise ordered.

In case of any mistake on our part, immediate notice should be given to us.

*John Wragg.*

HOW THE CENTRAL NURSERIES WERE FOUNDED.

John Wragg, the senior member of our firm and founder of the Central Nurseries, came of good old Pennsylvania stock. In 1863 he purchased land in Dallas county, two miles south of Waukee, Iowa, where he resided until his death, some three years ago. His first concern was to plant trees, deciduous and evergreen, to protect his new home from the rigors of winter, and to transform a bleak prairie farm into a cheerful home. How well those early plantings succeeded the magnificent evergreens and wind-breaks attest.

Later his natural love for tree planting and horticultural work found expression in growing and handling nursery stock for the trade. From those early small beginnings the business has so grandly increased that we now grow and handle annually many times the amount of stock that our wildest dreams ever imagined.

We are not unmindful of the many friends whose patronage and friendship so greatly assisted us. We thank them for favors shown us, and assure them, as well as others whom we trust will become our patrons, that our stock is better now than ever. Our office has been greatly enlarged and our force, both in the office and on the grounds, is better equipped for handling a large business. Our branch nursery enables us to grow our stock under best conditions, and permits of specializing the work so that its managers in a measure become experts in their departments. We shall endeavor to maintain a high degree of excellence, both in quality and management of our stock.

We invite your careful reading of the following pages, and solicit your orders. Our best customers are those who know us best. We have nothing to conceal; no trade secrets. We gladly show visiting customers all features of interest, and freely answer all questions. Realizing that pleased customers are our best advertisement, and soliciting your patronage, we are

Yours for the advancement of horticulture,

J. WRAGG & SONS CO., Waukee, Dallas Co., Iowa.



J. Wragg & Sons Co.

WAUKEE, IOWA



CENTRAL NURSERIES



CHOICE FRUITS.

ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones ; the roots are more tender and fibrous, they bear transplanting better and are far more apt to live. They can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the older ones in growth.

Choose good, rich soil, with sufficient slope to the north or northeast if convenient. Avoid sandy bottoms or knobs and points. Prepare the soil thoroughly, laying off in rows north and south, with the plow, as deeply as possible ; it will save half the digging. Every 16 to 20 feet in the row dig a hole deep enough to set the tree a little deeper than it stood in the nursery, and large enough to admit all the roots spread out in their natural position.

Planting.—Never expose the roots to the sun and wind more than can be helped. Cut off broken and bruised roots, and shorten the tops to correspond with the roots. Plant the heaviest part of the top toward the southwest, and lean the tree the same way at an angle of about 45°. Sift the soil in around the roots carefully, filling in all crevices ; when well covered, tramp it down solidly ; if very dry, pour in some water, and after it has soaked away fill in the top with loose soil to prevent baking. After the trees are nicely started, a mulch of straw or litter will be beneficial.

Cultivate your young trees and shrubs at least as well as you do your corn, up to the first of July, and then let them ripen up for winter. Pumpkin vines make an excellent shade for the orchard soil.

Rows.—Let them be as far apart as your conscience will allow.

Frozen Stock.—If received in that condition, place in a cool cellar, and do not disturb until completely thawed.

HOW TO WINTER TREES PROCURED IN THE FALL.

The practice of procuring supplies of trees in the fall is becoming more and more general as each season demonstrates its wisdom. To insure success, you have only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner : Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, with no grass near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, throwing out enough earth to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined to an angle of 45° or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots in position ; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench ; then finish by throwing up more soil until the tops of the trees are nearly or quite covered. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. The exposed tops should then be covered with pine boughs or something which insures them against any possibility of injury. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulation necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will immediately start growth.

STATE OF IOWA

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION

This is to Certify, That the growing nursery stock and premises of J. Wragg & Sons Co., situated in Waukee, County of Dallas, State of Iowa, have been inspected according to the provisions of Chapter 57 of the Acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and that no indications have been found of the presence of the San José scale or other dangerous insect or plant disease.

This Certificate is invalid after June 1, 1900.
Certificate No. 46.

Dated, Oct. 9, 1899, Ames, Iowa.

H. E. SUMMERS,
State Entomologist.

Our location for a nursery is without an equal in Iowa.

The Apple.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. No fruit is more in demand, more universally liked, or more generally used. The earlier varieties ripen about the last of June, and the later sorts can be kept until that season; it is a fruit in perfection the entire year. Make a judicious selection of summer, autumn and winter sorts, and a constant succession can be had the whole year.

Its uses are many and of inestimable value. It has been said that "fruit is nature's own remedy;" it is certainly nature's own preventive, for the history of exploration, colonization and war show that many diseases come soon after the supply of a fruit or vegetable diet is exhausted. Many diseases are not known to free users of a fruit or vegetable diet. There is no farm crop which, on the average, will produce one-fourth as much income per acre as will a good Apple orchard.

We grow over one hundred sorts in our nursery, but advise beginners to plant not more than twenty varieties. We have a limited supply of the choicest Russian fruits, introduced by Prof. Budd, from whom we obtained the stock, and they may be relied on as being strictly genuine. Many of them have proved valuable, and the complaint is no longer valid that good fruit cannot be produced in the far north or northwest.

SUMMER.

Astrachan. Medium to large, flattened; beautifully marbled with crimson, covered with heavy bloom; hardy, very popular. July.

Benoni. Medium, red-striped; best of its season; tree hardy, upright, good bearer; blights some. August.

Cole Quince. Large, yellow, ribbed, hardy, productive. August and September. Specially good for cooking where the quince flavor is liked.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit large, striped; beautiful, quite juicy, mild sub-acid or almost tart. Tree vigorous, good bearer, with upright head, requiring little or no pruning. Truly hardy—indispensable north, good south. One of the best for culinary use, being particularly well adapted for cooking and drying. August. (An autumn Apple in some localities.)



Longfield.

Early Joe. One of the finest little dessert apples. July.

Sops of Wine. Medium, dark red; quality excellent; tree very hardy and productive. August.

Tetofsky. A Russian Apple, profitable for market growing; bears extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year; hardy as a crab; fruit is of good size, yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July and August.

Yellow Transparent. Medium, white, changing to lemon-yellow; smooth, waxy surface; of good quality, with crisp flesh; very early, and for an early apple an unusually good keeper. Very valuable for market. June.

AUTUMN.

Fameuse, or Snow. Medium, striped and blotched with red; flesh remarkably white, very tender and juicy; good bearer. Tree vigorous and hardy. November to February.

Haas (Gros Pommier). Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine, white, sometimes stained; tender, juicy, subacid, good. Tree a vigorous, hardy, upright grower, with well-formed head; bears early. September to November.

Longfield. One of the best of the Russian varieties. An early and prolific bearer, and the fruit is most excellent; rich, sprightly subacid quality; medium size; yellow, with a decided blush. Oct.

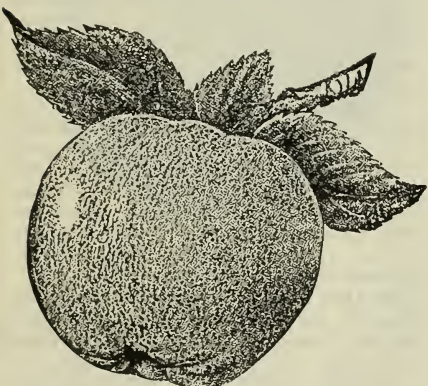
Utters Red. Medium to large, roundish, whitish red; very good quality; an excellent variety; one of our best fall Apples. September to October.

Wealthy. Fruit large, variegated red; tree a good grower; an early winter Apple in eastern and northern localities. A native of Minnesota, and one of their hardy sorts. Fine-grained, full of lively subacid juice. Begins to bear young.

WINTER.

Ben Davis. Large, smooth, often polished, nearly covered with red; subacid; one of the most profitable market fruits. Tree remarkably healthy, vigorous, productive, and bears early. Dec. to Feb.

Bismarck. From New Zealand. Has been fully tested in Europe and in the



Chisman.

United States. Said to be enormously productive, and bears very young; quality good. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Not fruited with us so far. Late fall and winter.

Black Annette. Medium, very dark red; mild subacid, spicy, good. This has proved to be the hardiest and best late winter Apple in Cedar county, Iowa. February to June.

Chisman. A valuable new "Iowa" Apple, pronounced by many the best winter Apple introduced for many years; has been fruited 12 years, and seems perfectly hardy. It is of good size; yellow, with blush cheek; an early bearer, very productive; of excellent quality, tender, juicy, subacid; long keeper. We want every one to try it.

Flora Bellflower. A large, fine, yellow fruit of good quality; bears well.



Gano.

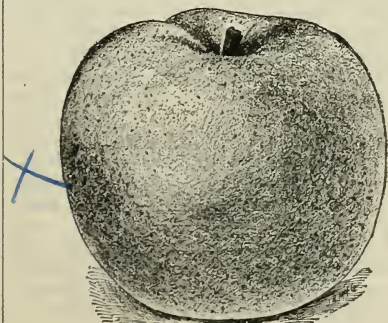
Gano. Sour, red, not striped. Fruit of conical form, good size and smooth. Color deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive. Flesh pale yellow, fine-grained, tender, pleasant, mild subacid. A good shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. Annual and prolific bearer. February to May.

Grimes' Golden. Medium in size; rich yellow; ranks almost with Ben Davis for productiveness, and is a much better Apple in quality. Flesh yellow, solid, crisp, juicy, spicy, subacid; core small. A handsome golden yellow Apple; tree hardy and productive; one of the best for dessert.

Iowa Blush. Medium or less; finest tart flavor; tree extremely vigorous and hardy; most excellent variety. November to February.

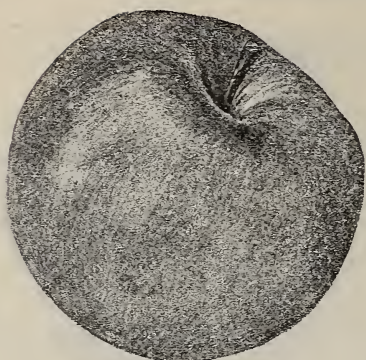
Jonathan. Medium; red, beautiful; best quality; tree slender; early and abundant bearer. Nov. to Feb.

Kaump. Medium; yellow; quality good; early and constant bearer. Tree vigorous; very desirable at the north.



Grimes' Golden. (Reduced size.)

Which do you prefer, salt pork or fruit?

*Northwestern Greening.***APPLES, Winter, continued.**

Malinda. Medium size, oblong; lemon-yellow with a carmine blush; with a mild, sweet flavor of fair quality. The best keeper among the sweet Apples. A great favorite in Minnesota. Tree a moderate, rather slender grower; quite productive with age. February to May.

Mann. Fruit medium to large; roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, half firm, half tender; juicy, mild, pleasant subacid. The tree grows straight, symmetrical, and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer.

McMahon. Large; beautiful, glossy white, with delicate crimson cheek; juicy, lively tart flavor, good for cooking or dessert; hardy and productive. Early winter.

Minkler. Medium, round, yellowish red; good quality. Tree very spreading; hardy and desirable. January to May. This is an Apple no one should fail to plant largely. It's all right!

Northwestern Greening. Tree of Wisconsin origin; a vigorous grower and considered very hardy in that section; fruit large, greenish yellow, and remarkable as a keeper, fruit of 1884 and 1885 having been exhibited side by side.

Paragon (Mammoth Black Twig). A seedling of Winesap, and a great improvement over its parent sort. Tree more vigorous and productive, but should be topworked north for best results. Fruit large; very deep red; fine-grained, spicy subacid, very good. Feb. to June.

Patten's Greening. A Duchess seedling from northern Iowa. Tree very hardy and productive. Fruit large and smooth; olive-green, occasionally faintly blushed with dull red. Flavor pleasant, sprightly subacid. A superior cooking fruit. Tree an early bearer.

Pewaukee. New. A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large; round, obovate, waved; bright yellow, partially covered with dark red, striped and splashed, covered with a gray bloom, and overspread with whitish dots; cavity small, basin shallow and slightly fluted; calyx rather large; core small; flesh yellowish white, breaking, juicy; flavor subacid, rich, aromatic, spicy; quality good to best. Tree strong growing and very hardy. Valuable north. January to June.

Price's Sweet. A large, greenish yellow, flat-shaped Apple claimed by many to be superior to Talman Sweet. Tree hardy, productive.

Rawle's Janet (Jeniton Never Fail). Medium; mixed and striped crimson on yellow and green; flavor subacid, vinous, refreshing. Popular as a market fruit on account of its regular and abundant yield. The blossoms appear later than any other sorts, and thus they sometimes escape spring frosts. February to April.

Rome Beauty. Sour, red-striped. Fruit large, roundish, very slightly conical. Mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground. Flesh tender, not fine-grained, juicy, of good quality. Ripens early in winter. The large size and beautiful appearance of this new Ohio Apple render it popular as an orchard variety. November to February.

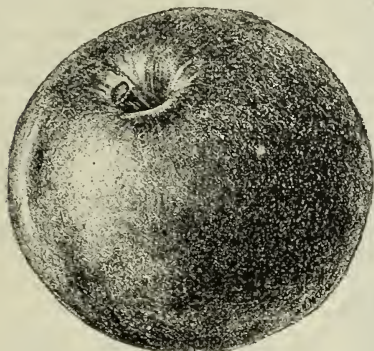
Roman Stem. Medium; has a rich, pleasant, musky flavor; fine in color—whitish brown, nearly covered with a delicate blush; for dessert. Midwinter.

Salome. Extra hardy, sour, red-striped. Keeps until June. Tree very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Bears when young. Fruit medium size, roundish, conical. Skin pale yellow, striped and shaded light and deep red. Flesh whitish yellow, tender, juicy, mild subacid, slightly aromatic; good. A long keeper. A valuable new western Apple.

*Black Annette.* (See page 5.)

Our trees grow. It's their nature.

Scott's Winter. Extra hardy, sour, red-striped. Keeps until June. A valuable variety which originated in Vermont, and is, like the Magog Red Streak, hardy in the severest climate; tree a thrifty grower; a young and profuse bearer. Fruit medium size, roundish; surface deep red and light red in blotches and streaks. Flesh yellowish white, slightly reddened near the skin; rather acid and good in quality. Said by Doctor Hoskins, of Newport, Vt., to be his most profitable market Apple.



Seevers.

Seevers. Medium to large, greenish yellow, with blush. Best in quality; very productive; hardy. This is one of our choice Apples. December to March.

Sheriff (American Beauty). In appearance much like Jonathan; an early bearer,

productive and hardy; very reliable. November to February.

Talman's Sweet. Above medium; whitish yellow, with a soft blush on one side; rather firm, fine-grained, with a rich, sweet flavor. Tree an upright, spreading grower, hardy and productive. November to April.

Walbridge. Medium; striped with red, handsome, and of excellent quality; vigorous grower; very hardy, and considered of great value in the north and northwest. March to June.

Willow Twig. Large, roundish; greenish yellow, striped with dull red; flesh firm, rather coarse; pleasant subacid flavor; fine for cooking. Profitable, and popular as a long keeper and a market sort.

Wolf River. Large and handsome. Round-conical; yellowish, splashed with deep red or crimson; fine for cooking; tree has proved hardy; flesh white, tender and juicy. September and October.

York Imperial. Medium to large, irregular, sometimes flattened; greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, subacid and good; tree moderately vigorous, and very productive; one of the best winter Apples. November to February.

In addition to the above, we have also the following named varieties, which are too common to need description: **Clayton, Fulton, Winesap, Lowell, Maiden's Blush, Chenango Strawberry, Dominie, McIntosh Red, Peerless,** and others.

Select Crab Apples.

These varieties are entirely hardy, and while they will endure the greatest degree of cold, they will also thrive equally well in the middle or southern states. Crab fruit is valuable for cider, preserves and canning, and some of the improved varieties are pleasant and rich for dessert. They are also profitably grown for market.

Briar Sweet. As large as Transcendent; pale yellow, splashed with carmine; very sweet and rich; fine for dessert or preserves. Tree vigorous and productive.

Excelsior. Extra hardy; red, striped. A valuable seedling of Mr. Gideon's, raised from the seed of the Wealthy, which is already known as one of the handsomest, hardiest and best flavored of our newer fruits, and it partakes of many of the best characteristics of the parent variety. Size of fruit about that of Fameuse, and very handsomely colored; a shade or two lighter than Wealthy, while it closely resembles it in quality

and in the form and growth of the tree. October.



Martha Crab.

The descriptions in this Catalogue are strictly correct.

CRAB APPLES, continued.

General Grant. Extra hardy; red-striped; fruit large, round; yellow, covered with stripes of red, where exposed to the sun turning quite dark. Flesh white, fine-grained, mild subacid. Tree a good grower, hardy and productive. October and November.

Hyslop. Red, not striped. Fruit large, roundish ovate, produced in clusters. Color dark, rich red, covered with thick blue bloom. Flesh inclined to yellow, subacid. Tree very hardy and vigorous. November.

Martha. Extra hardy; red and yellow, not striped. A new Crab raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg by P. M. Gideon, of Minnesota. Mr. Gideon says: "A rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in form; a great bearer of the most beautiful fruit we ever grew; a bright, glossy yellow, shaded with light, bright red; flavor a mild, clear tart, surpassing all other Crabs we ever grew for all culinary purposes, and fair to eat from

hand." We regard it as very valuable. October and November.

Soulard. Large native Crab; green, becoming yellow in the spring, when it is fair eating; very valuable for cooking, as it retains the peculiar flavor of the wild Crabs. Very productive, and keeps well into July; perfectly hardy, and should be more generally planted.

Transcendent. Red-yellow, not striped. Fruit medium to large, roundish oblong; golden yellow, with a rich, crimson-red cheek, covered with a delicate white bloom; at ripening, the red nearly covers the whole surface. Flesh yellow, crisp, and when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable. Tree perfectly hardy and a young and abundant bearer. Sept. to Oct.

Whitney No. 20. Red-striped. Fruit of medium size; smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh firm and juicy, flavor very pleasant. A great bearer and very hardy, as well as a vigorous, handsome grower. Origin, Illinois. August.

Pears.

Pear growing in Iowa has not, in a general way, proved a success. That the failure is largely due to the mistakes of the cultivator there is no doubt, but to lay it wholly to this cause would be unjust. Pear growing is a trade or business, which must be learned. Blight, the great enemy, must be combated by selecting soils and exposures, following those methods of cultivation and shading of the ground which will cause a slow growth early in the season, so that the tree will begin the winter with well ripened wood. Choose high, well-drained, rather thin soil, and avoid low or level, rich soils. A careful study of the soil and methods of those who have made Pear-growing a success will convince the most skeptical that, with proper care and management, any one can produce this most luscious of fruits. There will be more Pear trees planted this year than ever before. The varieties we offer can be planted with perfect assurance. Head them low; cut back straggling shoots one-half every spring, to compel dense tops; mulch or plant strawberries or raspberries to shade the ground; set them 6 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.



Duchesse d'Angouleme. (Dwarf.)

The dwarfs should be planted deep enough to get the quince stock well below the surface.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, with rich flavor. The beauty, size and excellence of the fruit and productive-

ness of the tree leave little to be desired and make it very popular. August and September.

The wise man looks into futurity—he plants trees. Read our motto!

Bessemianka. The famous seedless Pear of Russia. Medium size; russeted, very sweet, tender, juicy; delicious and hardy. Col. Watrous, in his catalogue, says of it: "After six years' trial this has proved nearly free from blight, and hardy. I regard it as the most promising of all the Russians."

Duchessed'Angouleme. Dwarf. Fruit large, of excellent quality. Tree a strong grower and productive; bears young. Does best on quince stock. Flesh is white, buttery, and very juicy.

Flemish Beauty. Large, red-cheeked, beautiful; quality excellent; productive; one of the hardiest; very popular in Iowa.

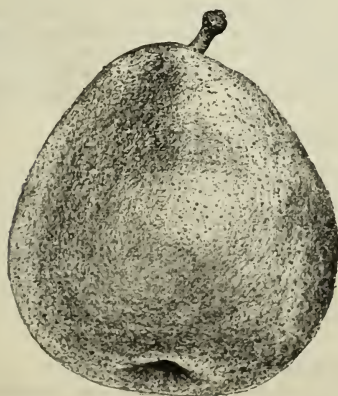
Garber. Large; tree vigorous. The fruit is orange-yellow, and bears young. September.

Idaho. Large and handsome, golden yellow; small core; melting and juicy, delicious in flavor; appears hardy; new, from Idaho. September to October.

Kieffer. Large; rich color and good quality. If used before maturity it will be greatly underestimated, but if permitted to hang on the tree until October and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive, better in quality, more juicy, or better flavored. For canning it is not so important to follow the above directions. Excellent for all uses; keeps until April and May. Tree is a vigorous grower and an early bearer.



Young Kieffer Pear Tree.



Koonce.

Koonce. Medium to large; yellow, with blush, very handsome; early, and of delicious quality. Tree vigorous, a good grower and productive. It is a chance seedling from Illinois, and promises well.

Seckel. Small, but of the highest flavor; a standard of excellence; a slow grower, but bears early. Tree hardy, healthful and productive. Late August.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least 10 days before they are ripe, and autumn Pears a fortnight. Winter Pears, if they hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

Our Motto:

"Aye, keep plantin' a tree, Jock.
It will be growin' when ye're a
sleepin'!"

*The Stoddard Plum.*

THE STODDARD PLUM.

The Stoddard is the largest American Plum known. At the World's Fair it took first premium as the largest and finest Americana Plum exhibited. It is a pure Americana, but shows strong markings of the Japan type in leaf and fruit. It originated in Iowa, and during the ten years it has been fruited it has borne annually immense crops of the most beautiful fruit, often measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches in circumference, and of the very finest quality. The tree is a good, stout grower, beautiful enough for the lawn; an early bearer, and perfectly hardy. Stoddard was introduced by us in 1890, and we have had good reports from it wherever tested. We control the stock exclusively.

EXPERT OPINIONS ABOUT THE STODDARD.

The Stoddard Plums received in good condition. They are beautifully colored, with a pleasant odor, and better quality than either Wolf or De Soto. The skin is thin but tough; would be a good shipper, and withstand the curculio. They are the largest natives I ever saw, and I consider it a very desirable variety.—G. KLARNER, Proprietor Quincy Nurseries, Illinois.

I have fruited the Stoddard Plum for three successive years, and find it very productive. In size it is the largest; while its fine quali-

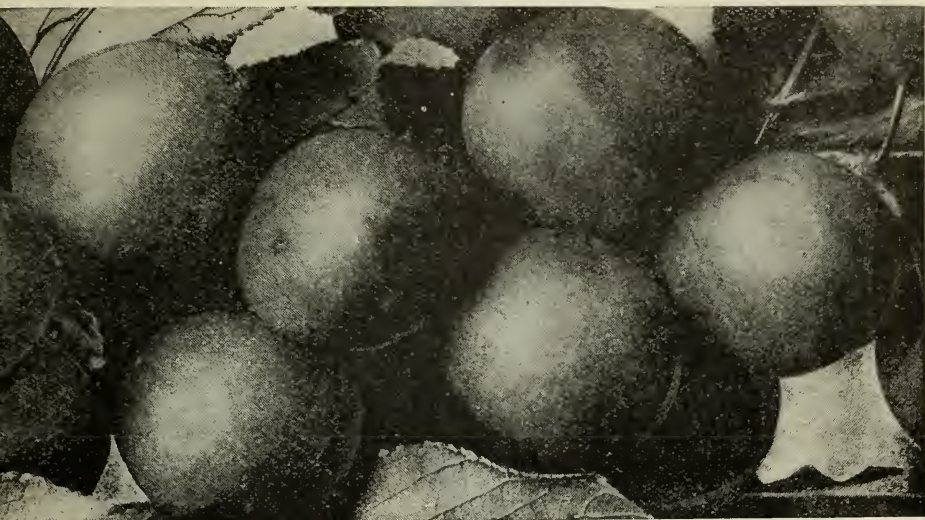
ties are all that any one could desire.—G. A. IVINS, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

The Plums (Stoddard) are just at hand, in excellent condition, and I am surprised at the size, beauty and quality of them. The one thing that strikes me most is the fact that the skin is sweet, whilst in nearly all other natives it is sour or acrid. This Plum will compare favorably with many of our Japanese varieties, and I am glad to have had a chance to see it.—L. H. BAILLEY, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Is anything more needed to show the remarkable qualities of this fruit?

In the Iowa Agricultural Report for 1895 will be found the record that the Stoddard took first premium as the most promising native Plum introduced since 1885.

The Stoddard Plum succeeds everywhere. We can heartily recommend it.



A Branch of Klondyke Plums.

THE KLONDYKE PLUM.

A GOLDEN YELLOW FREESTONE PLUM—EARLIEST OF ALL AMERICANAS.

This grand new Plum is well named, for it not only suggests Klondyke gold in the rich color of the ripened fruit, but will prove a veritable "Klondyke" to the grower, as its beauty and quality command for it a ready sale at high prices. The tree is a distinct and handsome grower and good bearer. The fruit ripens from July 20 to August 1. Lest you should think our opinion biased we will show you the Plum

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

A new yellow Plum, to be known as the "Klondyke," is one of the promising things to be introduced by the Central Nurseries, and from an examination of the trees and samples of the fruit we predict that it will be popular, for it is early, the crop having ripened early in August; is a deep yellow color, fine flavored, and of so distinctive a type as to render it desirable to add to the fruit list. Not only is the fruit distinct, but the tree has marked peculiarities, and from the appearance of the tree we judge that it is not only hardy, but that it has strong limbs and forks that will not split, even if overloaded with fruit. The twigs have a peculiar bronze appearance and the leaves are all that could be required. The Plum will be heard from in years to come. —HON. GEO. H. VAN HOUTEN, in *Rural Northwest*.

The basket of yellow Plums (Klondyke) at hand. They are the first on our tables, admired and praised by all who have sampled them. The Plum is a beautiful yellow; rich and excellent of flavor; of medium size; about the season of Wild Goose. The thick, large, leathery leaves denote vigor and hardiness of tree, and we bespeak for

it a bright future.—A. F. COLFMAN, Supt. of Iowa Hort. Display at Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Samples of the fruit of the Klondyke Plum at hand. It appears to me to belong to the variety "Mollis" of the Americana type of Plums. It certainly is among the earliest of the Americanas — PROF. JNO. CRAIG, Iowa Agricultural College.

The Klondyke Plums received. They are by far the earliest of all. Good size and fine quality. Its extreme earliness should make it a winner. —G. A. IVINS, Iowa Falls.

Your Klondyke certainly merits front rank as an early Plum, and its being a freestone of quality and early bearing habit, makes it desirable. —PROF. J. L. BOOD, Ames, Ia.

Your Plum (Klondyke) certainly is the earliest and best Americana Plum that has been brought to my notice.—WESLEY GREEN, Secretary State Horticultural Society, Davenport, Ia.

From what we have seen of your new yellow Plum, Klondyke, we think it certainly will be an acquisition.—PROF. GOFF, Madison, Wis.

We could furnish many other testimonials as to the merit of the Klondyke, but believe the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical. We are offering it to the trade this season for the first time, and at prices within reach of all.

See cut of Klondyke Plum. Read testimonials.

*The Deaton Plum.*

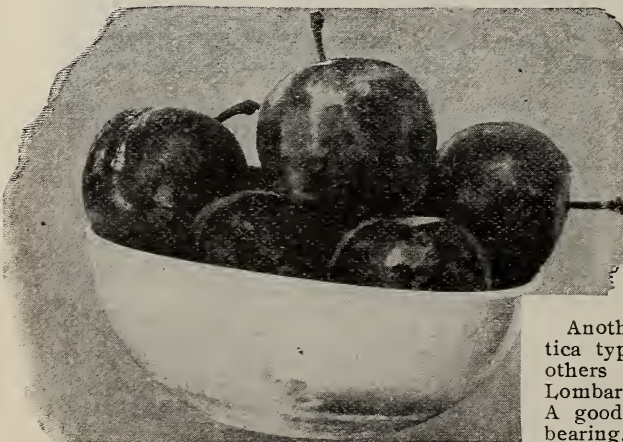
THE DEATON PLUM.

A stray variety, that has proved of good quality and great promise. It is of the European type, originated in Polk county, Iowa, and has attracted considerable attention in the neighborhood. We have seen trees of this variety heavily loaded with fruit, and it is reported immensely productive. It is doing well wherever tried. The fruit is large, and its color is quite attractive, being a peculiar reddish purple. Profitable ; a great bearer ; in great demand wherever known.

THE RICHLAND PLUM.

This Plum of the Domestica type, so far, is the best one of its class we have found. It holds its load of fruit until fully ripe, has not been troubled with disease

or insects, and, with the same treatment as other varieties, it is showing up fine. We have great faith in the Richland. Its fruit is somewhat pear-shaped and of a coppery color. Its quality is good, and for canning purposes it is very desirable. If you want a choice Plum of this class try the Richland.

*The Richland Plum.*

THE TATGE PLUM.

Another new Plum of the Domestica type that bids fair to rival all others in this class. It is of the Lombard family. Originated in Iowa. A good grower. Comes early into bearing, and is immensely productive.



Block of 50,000 2-year-old Americana Plums in our Nurseries.

General List of Plums.

Iowa, the natural home of the Plum, has furnished us with many choice varieties of nature's own planting along our creeks and rivers. The best of these obtained by careful selection and cultivation, are today the most desirable varieties for the planters of the prairie states. They are perfectly hardy, able to stand our climate, and it is from these we must expect our profitable crops of this fine fruit. The Plum delights in a cool, not too dry situation, and good, rich soil. Plant in rows north and south, with trees 10 feet apart in rows far enough apart to give good air circulation. The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested, and are the standbys of the West. These, with the best of the Oriental Plums, may be relied on to furnish yearly crops of this most highly profitable and delicious fruit.

Cheenev. Large; round, oblong, dull purplish red with thick skin; firm, sweet, good. Middle of August.

Comfort. A large reddish Plum, introduced by us. Has proved one of the best.

De Soto. Medium size; resembles Miner in form and color, but is two weeks earlier; fine for eating or canning; a moderate grower; bears young and profusely; hardy and very desirable.

Forest Garden. A large, early variety, of good quality; nearly round; mottled red and yellow; sweet and rich; a strong grower. July.

Glass. Large, and of fair quality. Tree a fine grower, with thick, leathery leaf; very hardy and productive. Origin Canada; supposed to be a cross with some foreign variety. The fruit is purple, with a fine bloom; flesh solid; freestone.

Hawkeye. Very large; dark red, handsome, rich and good. Tree a moderate grower, with broad, shining leaves; hardy and productive.

Lombard. Large; violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous. One of the most widely cultivated Plums of America. A good annual bearer. September.

Miner. Large; red, firm flesh, excellent for canning or cooking; profitable market sort; one of the best if properly fertilized.

Moore's Arctic. Medium; purplish black; juicy and sweet; hardy.

Pool's Pride. Is a fine Plum, like Wild Goose, but later; hardy and very prolific.



Shipper's Pride. (See page 14.)

Pottawottamie. Yellowish red; luscious, good, hardy; early and immense bearer. Ripe in July.

Rockford. Good size; round, purple, medium to late; thin skin; good; hardy.

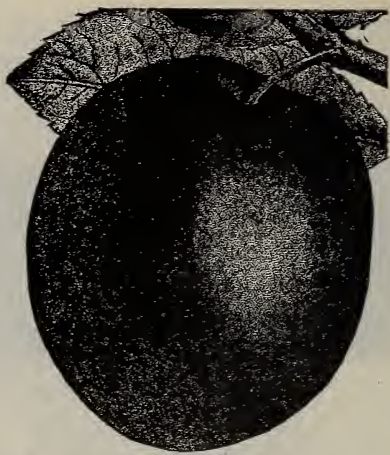
Rollingstone. Not so large as some, but of the best quality, and covered with such a deep bloom that it looks like a "Blue" Plum; perfectly hardy.

Shipper's Pride. Large; nearly round; dark purple; quite juicy, sweet; splendid shipper and marketer. Growth moderate; productive. Originated in north-western New York. (See illustration, page 13.)

Wild Goose. Large; bright red, with purplish bloom; a very good grower; bears early and abundantly; sweet, and of very good quality. Early.

Wolf. Large; dark red; good quality. Extra fine for cooking and canning, by reason of its being a freestone. It is a vigorous grower, entirely hardy, and an abundant annual bearer; one of the very best.

Wyant. Large; round, oblong, purple-red; skin thick, peels readily; flesh



Wyant Plum.

firm; freestone, and of excellent quality. Should be more generally planted. Native of Iowa, and hardy.

We also have in stock: **Hammer, Weaver, Hoskins, Damson, Milton, Charles Downing, etc.**

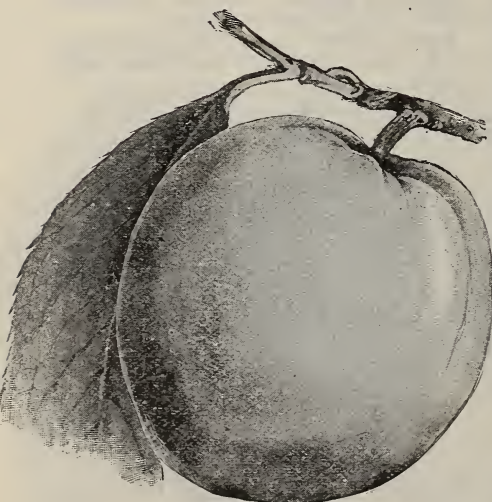
ORIENTAL PLUMS.

These Plums have awakened more interest during the last few years than any other recent type of fruit. Many of the varieties are succeeding well in the northern and western states, in many places where the European varieties cannot be depended on. They unite size, beauty and productiveness, bear young, and their fruit keeps well in excellent condition for a long time. The following are the most desirable varieties:

Abundance. Large; oblong, showy, bright red fruit, with a heavy bloom; flesh orange-yellow, sweet, juicy. Tree a strong, handsome, thrifty grower. Begins to bear young, and annually produces large crops. One of the first varieties imported, and the best known and most popular Japan kind. For the past few years the demand for trees has far exceeded the supply.

Burbank. Large, nearly round; cherry red, with thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet, of good quality; very handsome; about three weeks later than Abundance. Exceedingly productive. Tree a vigorous grower and early bearer. One of the best.

Willard. Medium; dark red, bordering on purple; a long keeper; carries to market well; quality fair; extremely early. Tree vigorous and productive. Will be largely planted.



Abundance Plum.

The Compost Heap is the Fruit-grower's Goldmine.

*The Wragg Cherry.*

THE WRAGG CHERRY.

This is an introduction of which we are proud. We could fill pages with testimonials speaking in highest terms of it. It is now growing in such a great variety of soils and locations that it is no longer an experiment, but an established fact that the Wragg is one of the best all around dark Cherries we have. It is very hardy; grown on its own roots it will stand at the northernmost limit of Cherry culture and produce annually immense crops of finest fruit. Propagated in the usual way it will stand where any Cherries can be grown and may be planted with perfect assurance of its fruitfulness.

In fruit it is very similar to the English Morello, but is larger and wholly distinct. The original trees are still growing, and at 32 years old are producing fine crops of fruit. For the north and West, on its own roots, it is one of the very hardiest of Cherries. We advise all to plant liberally of the Wragg Cherry.

SAMPLE SAYINGS ABOUT THE WRAGG.

Wragg Cherries are the largest we have ever seen except in California, Oregon and Washington Territory. The variety is making a grand success, being a regular and profitable bearer.—*Iowa State Register.*

One tree of Wragg will produce more fruit than a large number of Early Richmonds of the same age.—M. J. GRAHAM, Adel, Iowa.

Wragg is the best Cherry yet tested in this section.—J. H. CROWLEY, Rocky Ford, Colorado.

Wragg fruits at the rate of 6,000 quarts per acre.—M. E. HINKLEY, Marcus, Iowa.

Wragg is the most promising Cherry on the whole list for this climate.—A. NORBY, South Dakota.

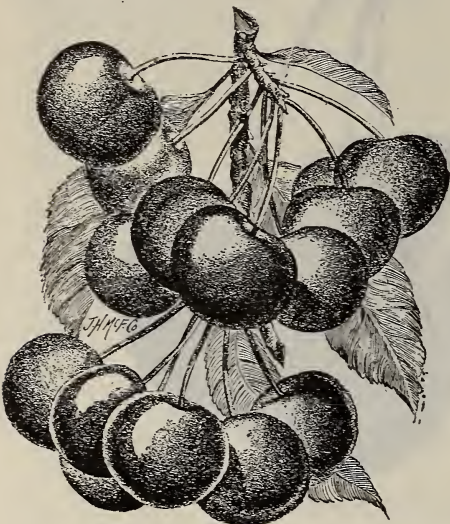
Tree is a strong grower, rather spreading and a great bearer. Fruit large, perhaps a little larger than the English Morello; an excellent variety for canning.—H. A. TERRY.

Professor Budd has always reported favorably on this variety. In fact, it is well spoken of wherever tried. It is no longer a novelty but a standard variety that all can plant with perfect assurance. We offer it at just about the price of common sorts.

Merit is what gives the Wragg Cherry its popularity.

Cherries.

The Cherry delights in a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil or driest situations. A gentle southern slope is desirable—in this respect differing from all our tree fruits. We may all have Cherries in abundance if we stick to those varieties which have proved hardy. Some of the Russians have done nobly, and are continually pushing their way to the front, demonstrating every year by their vigor and productiveness, their great value and their desirability as a favorite fruit.



Cerise-de-Ostheim Cherry.

Cerise-de-Ostheim. This is a magnificent variety, and has proved to be one of our very best. Hardy, productive and vigorous; classed as Russian—a fine thing.

Dyehouse. Medium; rich, juicy and of good quality when fully ripe; very productive. Little earlier than Richmond. Hardy.

Early Richmond. Medium; red; fine when well ripened. Tree hardy and productive. One of the best.

English Morello. Large; nearly black; tender, juicy and pleasant, with subacid flavor when fully ripe. Tree rather a slow grower. Ripens late.

Montmorency. Large; red, acid; larger than early Richmond, and 10 days later; prolific and valuable.

Windsor. Nearly black; quite firm and rich in flavor. Large. Tree vigorous; early and good bearer; probably the most hardy of sweet Cherries.

Wragg. See page 15.

RUSSIAN CHERRIES.

Whatever may be thought or said about Russian Plums, nine out of ten who have tried the Russian Cherries say they are fine. The reports over the state show that many horticulturists place certain varieties of Russian Cherries at the head of the whole list for their locality. There is scarcely a section of the state that has not found some of them to be leading varieties. The following are some of the best.

Bessarabian. Medium; dark red, with light colored flesh; quite sweet when fully ripe. Reports continue favorable on this sort.

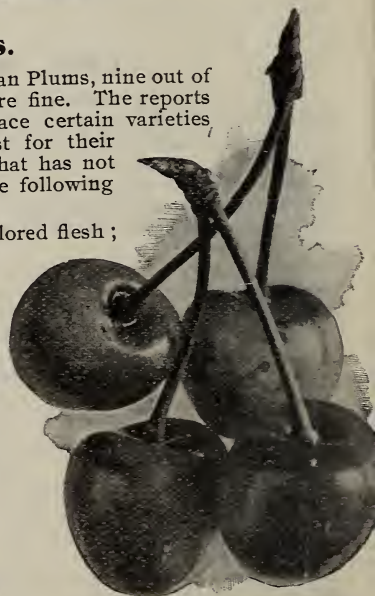
Brusseler Braune. Large, round, purple. Tree medium-sized; fine grower, with good foliage. After the tree attains a reasonable size, it becomes a profitable bearer.

Early Morello. A neat, round-topped tree; comes early into bearing. Has no special value where Richmond will stand.

Lutovka. Large, yellowish red; juice light colored. Makes a good tree, with thick leaves and strong shoots.

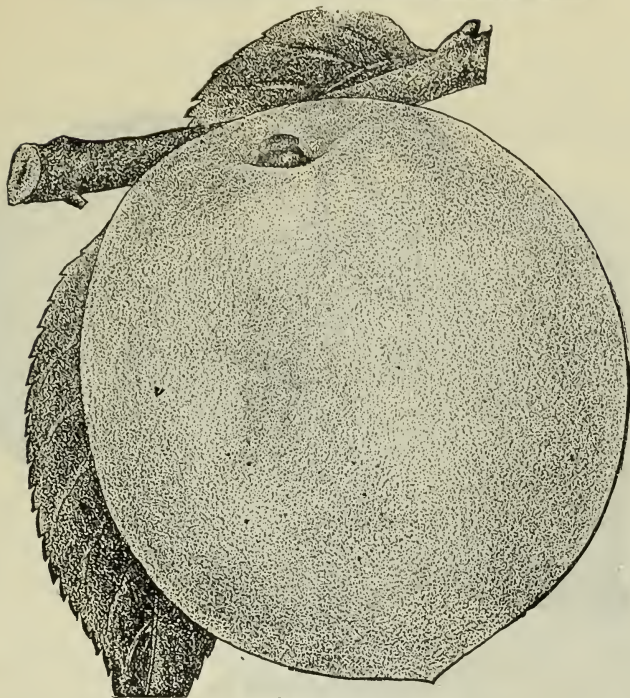
Vladimir. Large, black, firm, juicy and quite sweet. Tree medium size; promises well.

A good CHERRY is an admirable addition to the list of table fruits.



Early Richmond Cherry.

The best is none too good. Plant the Wragg Cherry.

*Bokhara No. 3.*

THE PEACH.

Iowa is not a Peach country, and it is only by painstaking care that we can grow even a limited supply of the better class of varieties. Only by training the tree with a portion of its trunk horizontal with the ground, so that the top can be laid over on the ground; or, by mounding up the earth and growing the trees in a reclining position toward the mound, so that they can be covered with coarse litter, and thus protected, can we succeed. But even this will pay, not only in the enjoyment of luscious fruit, but, we believe, in dollars and cents. The Peach prefers a well-drained, sandy loam. Cut the shoots back about one-half every spring, to compel dense growth. Give clean culture. We recommend the following sorts, which we think hardy enough to stand without protection in the southern half of Iowa.

Bokhara No. 3. Large. From August 20 to September 10. Freestone; compares favorably with many of the eastern sorts; was introduced from Bokhara, Northern China. Hardy, having stood the test of the last 10 years in Iowa. Captured first premium at the World's Fair as the largest and best Peach for the West.

Champion. A western Peach of very large size and good quality; flesh creamy white, sweet and juicy. A regular bearer, not so hardy as Bokhara. Middle of Aug.

Crosby. Medium; rich orange yellow, with blush; freestone; pit small, flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. Tree low, spreading; willowy habit of growth; perfectly hardy in a Peach country.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; of excellent quality; flesh yellow and melting; freestone; not so hardy as Tong-Pa. September.

Tong-Pa. Introduced from Northern China; large Peach, of good quality; we have fruited it on our grounds for 10 years.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

A valuable acquisition. Medium sized; black, very productive; of a puckery sweet flavor; very hardy. Tree ornamental; dwarf; very desirable in places where the better class of Cherries will not stand. The young trees have been loaded down with fruit at two years of age, from seed. They never fail to bear, and are not affected by the frost.

The future of Iowa depends upon her trees and fruits.

*Alexander Apricot.*

APRICOTS.

The Apricot, one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits, ripening just between cherries and peaches, is of great value. Plant the trees in among plums.

Alexander. Russian. An immense bearer. Fruit large, oblong, yellow, flecked with red; sweet and delicious.

Chinese. (Shense, or Acme.) Introduced in Iowa from the province of Shense, in Northwest China. The tree is a free and vigorous grower, has fruited at a great many different points, and been favorably reported. The fruit is large,

yellow with red cheek, of good quality, a freestone, and the hardiest, most reliable sort yet tested.

Gibb. Russian. Medium, yellow, sub-acid, rich and juicy; the best early sort.

J. L. Budd. A Russian, named for the introducer. Large; white, with red cheek; sweet and juicy; strong grower, good bearer. Late.

QUINCES.

One of the most profitable and attractive market fruits. Does not take kindly to our soil and climate, and yet in places where the right conditions are met, it has succeeded fairly well and is worth a trial. It wants mellow, well enriched soil and plenty of moisture. We list the following, which we consider worthy of trial.

Champion. Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young. Flesh cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite Quince taste and odor to any

fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

Meech's Prolific. The most prolific of all known varieties. Ripens between the Orange and the Champion. Bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality unsurpassed, and size large.

MULBERRIES.

When we take into consideration the quick growth of the Mulberry, its fitness for the lawn, the hedgerow, for wind- and snow-breaks, and the abundance of its sweet, berry-like fruit, we consider that it is worthy of more general planting. The fruit, mixed with some other tart kind, is really very good, and if not needed will feed the birds and save the more valuable kinds.

Grapes.

The Grape is at home in the West. With our deep soils, bright sun and dry atmosphere, it attains its highest perfection. There is scarcely a yard so small, either in city or country, that room for a dozen or more vines cannot be found, furnishing an abundance for family use.

To grow Grapes successfully, give them good, dry soil, gently sloping to the south. Set the plants 8 or 10 feet apart in the row, and rows 8 feet apart. Plant them not less than 18 inches deep, filling up the hole gradually the first season. Just before winter prune, lay down, cover with 3 or 4 inches of earth, and take up as late in spring as possible, before the buds start, to escape late frosts.

To learn how to prune, watch an experienced operator for half an hour.

NEW VARIETIES.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. This is not a chance seedling, but the result of a determined effort to produce a Grape which should retain all Concord's good qualities without its faults. The special merits claimed for this Grape are a strong, vigorous, hardy vine; thick, mildew-resisting foliage; abundant crops; very large, shouldered, compact and handsome clusters. Season very early. Will hang upon the vine sound and perfect for 6 weeks. A good keeper and shipper. Berries large, nearly round, often an inch or more in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin, but very tenacious, bearing handling and shipping admirably. Flesh rather firm, but tender and of equal consistency, parting easily from its few and small seeds. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous; pure, with no foxiness, coarseness or unpleasant acidity from the skin to the center. As the

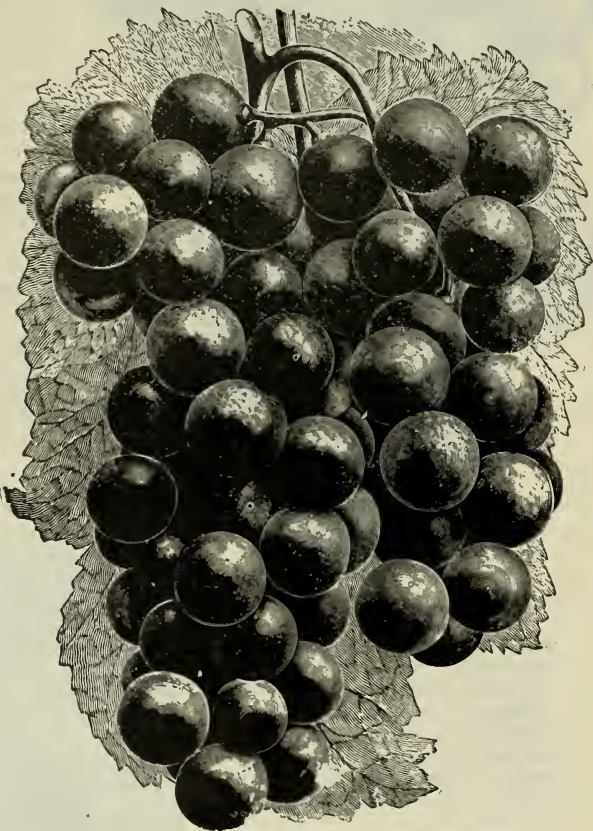
seeds part readily, they need never be swallowed. All our vines have the introducer's seal.

EARLY OHIO. This is a valuable black Grape; it ripens 10 days before Moore's Early; is not quite so large, but the bunches are much larger, and packed very closely. Berries are jet black, with heavy bloom.

FAVORITE OLDER SORTS.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Large, handsome, fine, dark red berry; very good, vinous and refreshing. Vine very vigorous, strong, healthy grower; abundant bearer of large bunches.

Brighton. Berry medium to large, round; bunch large, well formed; one of the most desirable red Grapes; of excellent flavor and quality; showy for table or market, and commands a good price.



Campbell's Early Grape. (One-fourth size.)

*Moore's Early.*

pulp; bunches large; berries round, large, thickly set; quality, when fully ripe, much superior to Concord. The most reliable and generally satisfactory of all white Grapes.

Worden. A seedling of Concord. Handsome, early, black, healthy, vigorous and productive, with larger, longer bunches; better in quality, and 10 days earlier than its parent. Has been well tested in Iowa.

BUFFALO BERRY.

This novelty from Wyoming is a tree-like shrub of symmetrical, bushy habit, about 10 feet high. The leaves are numerous and silvery white; it would be an ornament in any yard for its foliage alone, but when laden with its dense, rich clusters of crimson fruit from early summer through the fall and entire winter, it is a sight to be remembered with pleasure. As the male and female blossoms are borne on different plants, they should be planted in clusters of three or more for best results. The fruit resembles a red currant, and remains on the bush all winter. Freezing improves its flavor, until it becomes so rich that as a dessert fruit in winter it is without a rival, while for jellies it is equal to the famous guava product.

GRAPES, continued.

Concord. The Grape for the million. Large, nearly black; hardy, productive, rather late.

Cottage. A large black Grape of good quality; hardy and productive; an excellent family variety, as well as good for market.

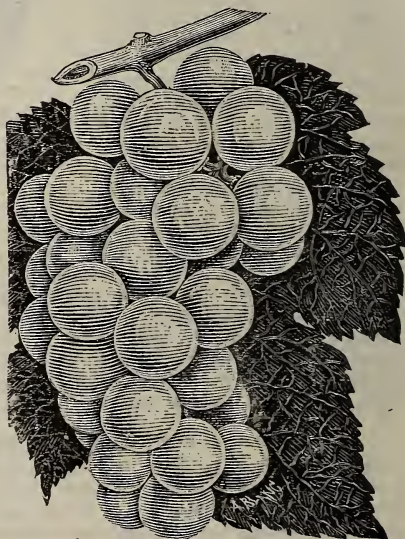
Lady. Concord seedling; berries large, light greenish yellow; thin skin; pulp tender, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; ripens early.

Moore's Diamond. A pure native cross between Concord and Iona. A white Grape, of dessert quality, with a sweet, sugary taste; healthy, hardy and prolific.

Moore's Early. Another Concord seedling. Large, round, black, with heavy blue bloom; hardy and productive for so early a Grape. Ripens two weeks earlier than Concord. Its quality, appearance and earliness make it a very profitable market variety, and it should for that reason be largely planted, especially where the seasons are short.

Niagara. White; bunch medium; berry large; skin thin, but tough; vigorous and healthy; very good variety. Ripens with the Concord.

Pocklington. Concord seedling. Called a white Grape, but the fruit is a light, golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet, with little

*Moore's Diamond.*

Raspberries.

Any ground that will produce a good crop of corn will grow Raspberries. Prepare the ground thoroughly. Plant the upright canes in rows 6 feet apart, and confine to a narrow hedge-row. The drooping cane varieties, plant in rows 7 feet apart, plants about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row. Set the tips with the crown only about half an inch below the surface, and gradually fill in the furrow as the plants grow, until they stand 3 or 4 inches deep. Many prefer to plant in the fall. We plant in both spring and fall.

UPRIGHT CANES.

Cuthbert. Very large; red; handsome; quality good. Ripens a little late, and continues a long time in fruit. Strong grower; hardy and productive. Good market berry.

Golden Queen. Beautiful, bright golden yellow berries of large size and finest quality. The most popular and best yellow Raspberry yet introduced. A very desirable variety for the family garden. Like Cuthbert, it has strong, hardy canes, with large, healthy foliage. It is one of the greatest bearers we ever saw, the cut showing only the tip of a branch heavily laden.



Golden Queen Raspberry.

DROOPING CANES.

Columbian. A new seedling of Cuthbert. In color and fruit it closely resembles Shaffer. Is moderately firm, nearly sweet, a little later than Shaffer, with longer season. Plants, so far as tested, make a strong, vigorous growth.

Gregg. Large; black, covered with heavy bloom; a popular market sort. Canes of strong, vigorous growth. Not strictly hardy in the northern part of this state.

Kansas. Originated in Kansas. There are few, if any, of the black-cap Raspberries that impress us more favorably than this. It succeeds wherever tried, and will soon supersede some of the old varieties. For a market berry we believe it has no equal. Its handsome appearance will always command a ready sale. In quality it is as good as the best. It is a strong, vigorous grower, with healthy, clean foliage, highly recommended for general planting.

Miller. A reliable new early Raspberry; vigorous and sturdy in growth; unsurpassed as a shipper.



Kansas Raspberry.



Miller Raspberry.
(See page 21.)

RASPBERRIES, continued.

Ohio. This berry is one of the most profitable for evaporating on the list at the present time. Of medium size; sweet, good for the table; hardy; of vigorous growth; earlier than Gregg, and not so seedy.

Older. Originated in Iowa 10 years ago, and has stood all our severest winters well. Coal black, about as large as Gregg, and 5 days earlier. A very reliable variety, and productive.

REDFIELD. This, supposed to be a cross between Turner and Mammoth Cluster, is one of the grandest Raspberries ever introduced. The fruit is similar to Shaffer's Colossal in color and shape. The canes are unusually free from thorns,



Columbian Raspberry. (See page 21.)



Older Raspberry.

handsome appearance will always command a ready sale; in quality it is as good as the best. There are few, if any, of the Raspberries that impress us more favorably than the Redfield. It succeeds wherever tried, and will fast take front rank as a berry for market or home use; its annual crop may be looked for with as much certainty as a crop of corn or potatoes. Its habit of late blooming is a quality

The Redfield Raspberry is the hardiest and best for home use.

*Shaffer's Colossal Raspberry.*

that must not be overlooked, and insures it against damage from late frosts. It stood the drought of '94 much better than any other variety on our grounds, and was about the only variety that bore a full crop. The plants make a vigorous growth through the entire season, holding their foliage uninjured till frost. They make plenty of strong tips, which are hardy enough to stand our seasons. For an all-round berry no one need hesitate to plant liberally of this grand variety.

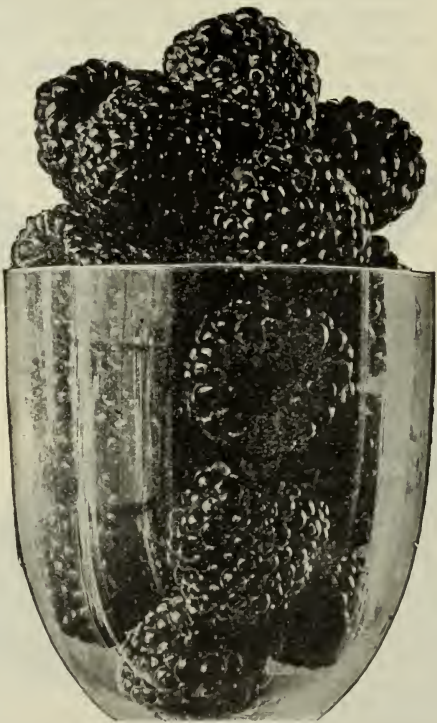
Shaffer's Colossal. Large, purplish black; soft; of excellent quality for family use; an abundant bearer; does not stand drought well; should be mulched during the fruiting season, but is well worth the trouble.

Tyler. Of good size; black, firm, sweet and pleasant. Valuable for early market; ripens its entire crop in a short time. Canes vigorous, with healthy foliage.

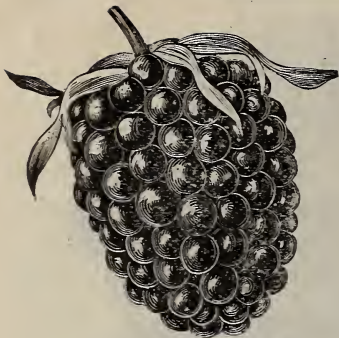
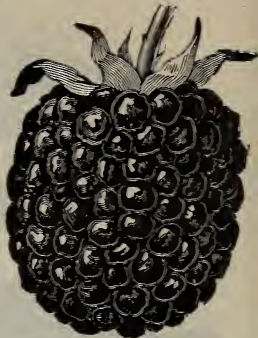
We grow a great many other varieties, but the best are good enough.

JUNE BERRY.

Improved Dwarf. A good substitute for the large swamp Huckleberry or Whortleberry, which it resembles. The reddish purple fruit is about the shape and size of the currant, borne in clusters, is a mild subacid, and excellent for dessert or canning. The bushes are extremely hardy, enduring the cold of the far north and the heat of summer without injury. The berries are much larger and better flavored than the wild Juneberries, and the bush is quite ornamental.

*Redfield Raspberries.*

Our Nursery grounds are outside the city limits of Des Moines.

*Stone's Hardy Blackberry.**Erie Blackberry.**Snyder Blackberry.*

Blackberries.

The culture of these is about the same as that of the raspberry. Give good, rich soil and a little shade among trees, or on the north side of trees or fence, if possible. Set the plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row, rows 7 feet apart; pinch back the young canes 2 feet from the ground, so they will throw out laterals and grow stocky. Never use sucker plants, but procure good root-grown plants. The last seasons have proved that there is as much profit in growing Blackberries as any other fruit crop.

Ancient Briton. Large, sweet, of very good quality; little or no core. Ripens about the middle of the season. Productive.

Erie. Large, of good quality; a strong grower; has been fruited a number of years, and is claimed to be hardy, productive, and a very desirable variety.

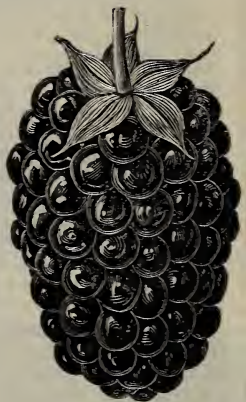
Lucretia Dewberry. This is the finest of its class—one that has proved successful; a strong grower, exceedingly productive.

It is really a new trailing Blackberry, easily protected in winter and worthy of general planting. Set the plants 2 feet apart in the row, cover in winter with coarse litter, and mulch the plants with it in the spring, thus keeping them off the ground.

Minnewaski. A new variety, that comes very highly recommended. If it continues to show so many excellent traits under general cultivation, it will be in great demand, and very valuable. Fruit of large size and very productive. It is claimed to be extremely hardy. From experience we consider it worthy of more extended trial.

Snyder. Medium size, sweet and good; a strong grower, very productive; hardy. Has proved its value, and should be universally planted.

Stone's Hardy. It is a vigorous grower; berry glossy black and of good flavor; a little later than Snyder; claimed to be very hardy.

*Lucretia Dewberry.**Minnewaski Blackberry.*

If you want to succeed get to work.



North Star Currant. (See page 26.)

Currants.

Currants love a cool, deep soil, and a little shade. Among fruit trees or along the north side of a fence they do well. No matter how good the soil, give good cultivation and plenty of manure. The following varieties will give satisfaction :

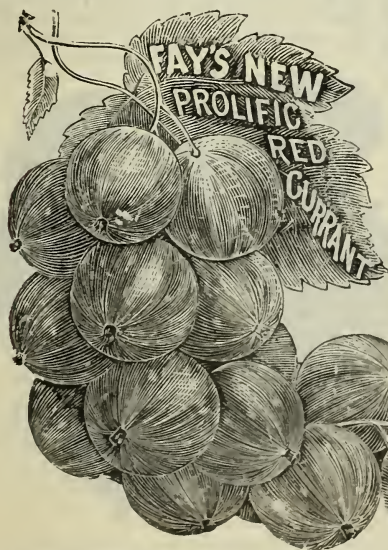
■ **Cherry.** Large, bright crimson fruits ; very acid ; one of the largest Currants.

Fay's Prolific. This variety is a gross feeder, and requires liberal fertilization. It is healthy, vigorous, and very productive ; bunches are long, easily picked, and command a high price. Berries are large, and hold their size well to the end of the bunch. They are bright red, of

good flavor, and less acid than some. Is becoming a favorite.

Knight's Improved (Pomona). This is one of the most profitable Currants for the market, and has many points of merit in its favor. While not the largest in size, it outyields all other varieties. Color is a beautiful bright red, and very attractive ; berry is sweeter and less acid than most of the general varieties ; is of good size, and larger than Red Dutch or Victoria ; is a vigorous grower, with healthy, hardy foliage, and is sure to become popular as soon as better known. There is no other fruit ripening during the summer that is so easily handled as this Currant, that can be marketed in such good condition over so long a time, or keeps better after packing.

Educate your boys and girls—give them home pleasures.



Our methods and facilities are strictly up-to-date.



Knight's Improved Currant. (See page 25.)

White Grape. Very large, white berries. This is the very best table variety of Currant known to the grower; sweet or very mild acid; good grower; hardy; perfectly satisfactory for any purpose.

CURRENTS, continued.

North Star. New seedling. Very vigorous, perfectly hardy; bunches long and well filled with fruit, borne in greatest profusion; berries large, and of superior quality, sweet and rich; desirable for market or dessert; promises to be of great value.

Red Dutch. An old favorite; productive and of good quality.

Victoria. Very large, bright red; bunches very long; late; very productive and valuable. This is a standard, very good and reliable Currant, and will suit everybody.

White Dutch. White; medium size; vigorous grower and good bearer; bunches very compact; early. Fruit requires less sugar than some others; excellent for jellies.

Gooseberries.

The Gooseberry delights in a deep, exceedingly rich soil, in partial shade, as recommended for currants, and in thorough mulching. Who, that is acquainted with its different uses, and knows the delights of a good Gooseberry pie, would ever again willingly be without this most healthful of fruits. Currants and Gooseberries have never received the attention they deserve. The markets are scarcely ever fully supplied. Each year the demand is greater, and no one will make a mistake by planting quite liberally of these most healthful, invigorating fruits.

Champion. Not quite so large as Downing; a fine, healthy, vigorous grower; productive, and very free from mildew. It is sweet, of good flavor, well worth further trial.

Downing. Fruit nearly twice as large as the above; flesh whitish green, soft, juicy and good; plant vigorous and prolific. One of the very best.

Houghton. The old well-known sort; pale red, sweet and good. It is rather small, but a productive, healthy, and very reliable Gooseberry.

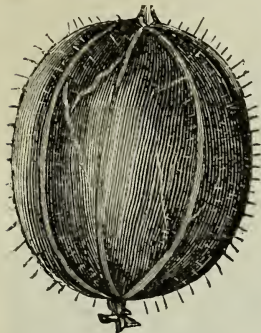


Downing Gooseberry.

All things come to him who waits,
but he who goes after them gets
them quicker.

Those who reap the fruit of what others planted, in thankfulness, should plant for the millions yet to be.

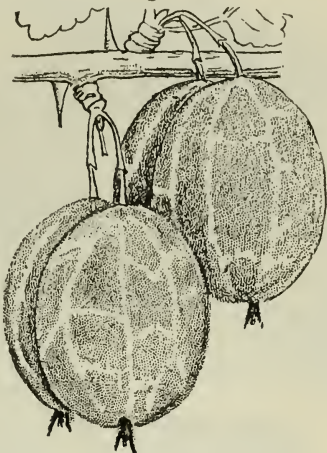
Industry. Very large; dark red, hairy, of delicious quality. In a cool, rich soil, with a northern exposure, it will yield an abundance of large, luscious fruit. It is a little impatient of the hot sun, but under favorable conditions its immense crops and exemption from mildew well repay the attention it requires. Not an iron-clad.



Industry Gooseberry.

recommend it for small or extensive planting as one of the best berries of recent introduction.

Pearl. This very desirable American is a cross between Houghton and one of the large English varieties. It is very hardy, entirely free from mildew; superior in size and quality, more productive than Downing, and is likely to supersede this standard sort. The many flattering testimonials of this new berry from most of the leading horticulturists lead us to recom-



Pearl Gooseberry.

Smith's Seedling. Much like Downing. Strong grower; large berry; productive.

Strawberries.

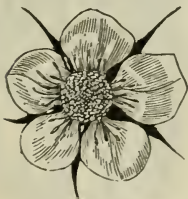
The Strawberry has been well styled the queen of fruits. It is the first to ripen and the quickest to come into bearing. Can be successfully grown on a great variety of soils, with very little culture, yet responds readily to kindly location and liberal feeding and culture. The Strawberry prefers a cool, moist soil, not subject to injury from drought; good upland soil, well enriched, is best. Put the ground in good cultivation, mark off in rows, and set the plants with a spade. Spread the roots out fan-shaped against the square side of the hole, straightened down their full length, so that the crown of the plant is just even with the surface; press down the soil, and give clean culture all through the season. As soon as the ground freezes, mulch lightly with coarse straw. In the spring rake off the thickest of it into the paths and leave the balance to work down and remain as a mulch. We list only a few of the best well tested sorts. Those marked "P" are pistillate, or imperfect-flowering, and must have some variety marked "S," staminate, or perfect-flowering, planted near to fertilize them.



Strawberry improperly planted.



Strawberry properly planted.



Perfect Flower.



Imperfect Flower.

Beder Wood (S). Plant very vigorous, hardy, productive; one of the best fertilizers. Fruit large, roundish, bright scarlet; firm, of good quality.

Brandywine. This fine new Strawberry has a perfect blossom, and its fruit colors all over. Its season is rather late. It has a large green calyx that adds to the attractiveness of the fruit. The berries are very large, nearly always

*Brandywine Strawberry.***STRAWBERRIES, continued.**

of regular, conical form; color bright, glossy red; flesh firm and excellent. One of the most promising of the newer berries.

Captain Jack (S). Large, roundish, scarlet; flesh firm, of excellent quality; prolific.

*Greenville Strawberry.*

Crescent (P). Large, conical, bright scarlet; flesh firm, of good quality. Ripens early. Plant vigorous, productive.

Greenville (P). This is one of the best varieties on the list, and you will make

*Parker Earle Strawberry.*

no mistake in planting it. The berries are large, of good quality and medium texture; color very even and fine.

Plants very productive, vigorous and free from rust. Good grower; season medium to late.

Parker Earle (S). Healthy, vigorous; productive, with long, penetrating roots; withstands droughts better than some sorts. Glossy scarlet; firm; good shipper.

Warfield (P). Vigorous, hardy, enormously productive. Blooms and ripens with Crescent. Fruit large, glossy red, firm, of high quality. One of the very best for market or home use.

RHUBARB.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, is valuable for canning. Make the soil rich and deep. Use well-grown roots, not divided old clumps.

Linnæus. Large, early, tender and fine.

Victoria. Very large, long stalks; a great market sort.

ASPARAGUS.

The first garden vegetable of spring; is a great delicacy, and comes in just when it is most needed. One hundred roots will supply a small family, and will last for years. Set the plants about 18 inches apart in the row. Spread the roots out in the bottom of the hole or furrow and gradually fill in as the plants grow, so that the roots will be about 4 inches deep.

Conover's Colossal. Best for general planting.

Palmetto. Newer variety, earlier; probably as good.

*Conover's Colossal.*

Whether you are planting a nation or a tree, plant it well.



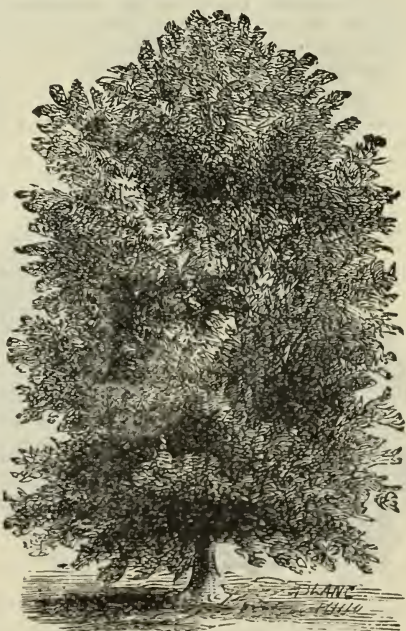
While most people appreciate well-arranged and well-kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that they can have equally fine grounds. They have had a few shrubs or roses growing in the thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of the place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare and unkempt grounds and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES.

ALDER, European or Common (*Alnus glutinosa*). A remarkably rapid-growing tree, attaining a height of from 30 to 60 feet. Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped and wavy. This species is specially adapted to moist situations.

BIRCH, White (*Betula alba*). A beautiful native tree, common to our woods, particularly in the northern part of the country. Its shining white bark and slender, dark brown branches make it a conspicuous and very attractive object. Foliage large and handsome. From the bark of this tree the Indian made his graceful canoe, and hence it is sometimes called the "Canoe Birch."



American Linden. (See page 30.)



Japan Maple.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES, continued.

CATALPA speciosa. Very large leaves, growth rapid; snowy flowers in July; perfectly hardy in central Iowa. The timber of this tree is much esteemed for cabinet work.

CHESTNUT, American or Sweet. Well-known, beautiful tree, valuable for fruit, which is highly esteemed, and for timber, which is very useful; should be planted only on thin, dry soils.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*). Has large, showy white blossoms in the early spring; very ornamental.

ELM, White (*Ulmus Americana*). A noble spreading and drooping tree of our

native forests, peculiarly suitable for avenues and drives.

HORSE CHESTNUT, White-flowering (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). The best known of the Horse Chestnuts; of handsome, regular form, ultimately reaching a large size. In May it is covered with large spikes of beautiful white flowers, dotted with red and yellow. A beautiful tree for park or lawn when planted singly; for avenue planting cannot be surpassed.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. A fine, handsome, native tree of medium size, with upright, blunt branches and beautiful, rich, feathery foliage, turning golden yellow with frosts.

LINDEN, American (*Tilia Americana*). A rapid-growing, large-sized tree, with a remarkably straight trunk, deep green, heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of fragrant yellow flowers; will grow almost anywhere. Valuable for its wood, and makes a handsome shade tree.

MAIDENHAIR TREE, or Ginkgo (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate hair-like lines.

MAPLE.

Silver-leaved (*Acer dasycarpum*). Leaves white underneath; of rapid growth, very ornamental, and one of the best street trees we have. We highly recommend it.

*Salisburia, or Maidenhair Tree (Leaf and Fruit).*

We carry a heavy stock of Shade Trees, Shrubs and Roses.

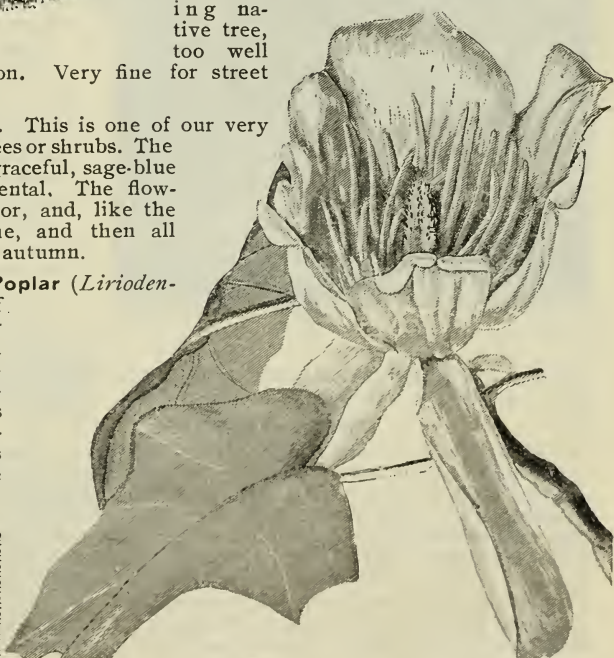
*Silver-leaved Maple.*

known to description. Very fine for street planting.

TAMARIX (*Amurensis*). This is one of our very finest and hardiest small trees or shrubs. The foliage is light, feathery, graceful, sage-blue in color, and very ornamental. The flowers are small, pink in color, and, like the roses, come first in June, and then all through the summer and autumn.

TULIP TREE, Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). One of the most beautiful of our indigenous trees, with large tulip-shaped flowers; belongs to the Magnolia family. The leaves are large, glossy and fiddle-shaped; the trunk grows straight as a dart and quite rapidly to great height.

Those who reap the fruit of what others planted, in thankfulness should plant for the millions yet to be.

*Liriodendron tulipifera.*

Sugar Maple (*A. saccharinum*). A beautiful, stately tree of fine form; a desirable shade tree.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). Of spreading, rounded form; foliage large, dark green; a rich and majestic shade tree.

Japan Maple (*Acer ginnala*). Of dwarf habit and compact form, with medium sized or small leaves; makes a very handsome small tree; is perfectly hardy.

MOUNTAIN ASH, Oak-leaved (*Quercifolia*). A hardy tree, of fine pyramidal habit. Foliage simple and deeply lobed; bright green above and downy beneath. One of the finest lawn trees.

POPLAR, Carolina (*P. Canadensis*). A vigorous native tree of wonderfully rapid growth, with angular branches and glossy, serrate leaves. This is perhaps the largest of all the native poplars, often attaining a height of 80 feet or more, and makes a park tree of noble proportions; it is also very valuable for street planting, as it is free from attacks of insects, and is not affected by gas. Its quick growth and large size cause it to be planted in considerable numbers.

SYCAMORE, American (*Platanus occidentalis*). A very rapid-growing, spreading native tree, too well

DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES.

BIRCH, Cut-leaved (*Betula laciniata pendula*). One of the most popular and desirable of all the weeping or pendulous trees. The bark of the tree, on its upright



Cut-leaved Birch.

summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form.

WILLOWS.

Kilmarnock. Grafted 5 to 7 feet high upon Comewell stock, this forms a splendid weeping tree. Very desirable for lawns, gardens, cemeteries, and wherever a drooping tree is preferred. It is often called the Umbrella Tree on account of the unique form which it assumes. The leaves are glossy, and reach to the extreme end of the drooping twigs, which often touch the ground. It is hardy and vigorous, thriving on all sorts of soils and in all situations.

New American Weeping, or Fountain. Grafted on a stalk 5 to 6 feet high, it makes one of the most graceful small weeping trees.

trunk and larger spreading branches, is a beautiful, clean, bright white, or in some cases a little silvery. The smaller branches, thickly set with their attractive leaves, all have a graceful, drooping habit. The leaves are a rich, glossy green, dainty, and deeply cut. The tree is a fairly rapid grower when once established, and is perfectly hardy, full-grown specimens standing in Minnesota, where the mercury drops 40 degrees below zero. The tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, silvery white bark, small, gracefully drooping branches, with their delicately cut foliage, combine attractive characteristics. For a dainty, elegant effect, adding richness to any place, plant this tree. Suitable for street, cemetery or lawn. Is now quite extensively used for street and avenue planting. For these latter uses, the lower branches are all trimmed off close to the trunk up to a height of 7 to 9 feet. When fully grown, 40 to 50 feet.

ELM, Camperdown Weeping.

A vigorous grower, which forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, covering the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable as an ornamental, and for its dense shade.

MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping Russian. A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in



Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.

Whether you are planting a nation or a tree, plant it well.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Our stock of flowering Shrubs is very fine—the best we have ever had. The plants are large, of blooming size, and comprise the best of the hardy shrubs and small trees that will give a succession of bloom through the summer months.

ACACIA, ROSE.

This is one of the finest old shrubs in cultivation, perfectly hardy, and an absolute blaze of beauty when in bloom.

ALMOND, White-flowering. This beautiful white flowering shrub is very desirable and scarce; as hardy as the pink, but does not propagate so readily.

CARAGANA, or Siberian Pea Tree. Beautiful small tree; flowers yellow. New, and perfectly hardy.

DEUTZIA. A very desirable shrub, of strong, hardy growth, bearing an abundance of beautiful racemes of double, pure white flowers.



Hydrangea paniculata.

HONEYSUCKLE, TREE. A fine shrub loaded with pink flowers in early spring.

HOP TREE, or Shrubby Trefoil (*Ptelea trifoliata*). A large shrub or small tree of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged and in clusters. Flowers in June.

HYDRANGEA paniculata. Tens of thousands of these noble summer- and autumn-flowering Shrubs have been sold in the last few years, and the demand is still good. They are absolutely hardy, grow in any soil, and bloom the same year they are set out. They flower abundantly, bearing hundreds of immense panicles of bloom, white turning to rose in autumn. An annual shortening of the branches tends to increase the size of the flowers.

OLEASTER (*Elæagnus angustifolia*). We have a few grand specimens in this state, but this shrub should be seen near every home. It forms a small tree, with silvery white foliage and shoots. Flower small, yellow, inconspicuous, borne in racemes. Very floriferous, and has a very rare and decided fragrance. Even in winter it attracts attention.

PRUNUS triloba (Double-flowering Plum). A beautiful shrub of fine habit, with elegant, double, rosy flowers, set very closely on the slender branches.



Mock Orange, or Syringa. (See page 34.)

The Oleaster, or Wild Olive, is a fount of perfume. Try one.

*Bunches of Lilacs.***DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued.**

QUINCE, Japan. A beautiful, glossy-leaved shrub, with large red blossoms very early in the spring, before the leaves.

SNOWBALL. For best effect, trim into a round, ball-shaped bush.

SYRINGA, or Mock Orange. One of the very best of the hardy white flowering shrubs; free bloomer, late.

TAMARIX. See page 31.

XANTHOCERAS. This beautiful flowering shrub has not been introduced in the west as yet. It is one of the best ever

introduced from Japan; has been perfectly hardy with us for three years. It has pinnate leaves and the panicles of flowers resemble those of the Catalpa in miniature. One of the most desirable shrubs in cultivation.

LILACS (Syringa).

A class of medium- to large-growing shrubs, with bright, attractive, glossy green foliage and a profusion of various colored clusters of delightfully fragrant flowers in May and June.

Dr. Breitschneider. A new upright-growing sort, forming a compact, tree-like shrub, and flowering at the end of almost every shoot. The flowers are a dark lavender, and are borne in such profusion that the plants, when in bloom, are a magnificent sight. Thick, leathery leaves, much like those of the Japan Snowball. A distinct and handsome sort.

*Spiraea Van Houttei. (See opposite page.)*

Fruit, flowers, and laughter bring sunshine and contentment.

Japonica (Japanese Tree Lilac). The largest of the Lilacs, making a small tree. Leaves are large, dark green, and the very large panicles of white flowers are produced in June; hardy and desirable.

Josikea. Purple flowers in June, after other Lilacs have flowered; broad, dark, shining leaves; tree-like habit; very late-blooming.

Lemoine's Double. Reddish purple, double flowers.

Marie Legraye. Pale white, splendid, large trusses; strong, symmetrical grower; fine-blooming. A favorite for forcing.

Michael Buchner. Pale lilac, double flowers, borne in immense panicles. A very handsome and valuable variety.

Persian Lilac. This Lilac is of medium size, with small, bright green leaves and large compound panicles of rather brighter flowers than the old-fashioned Lilac. The bush is of graceful outline. There are two kinds, one with red flowers,

the other with white flowers. In ordering, specify as Lilac, Persian Red; or, Lilac, Persian White.

SPIRÆAS. From this large family we have selected the best sorts. They are perfectly hardy, and the different sorts make a succession of bloom early and late. *Spiræa triloba* and *S. Callosa alba*, white; *S. Billardi* and *S. salicifolia*, red.

S. Van Houtte. Graceful, with long, drooping sprays, studded thickly with handsome, pure white flowers, hence the name "Bridal Wreath." Grandest of all.

STRAWBERRY TREE, American (*Euonymus*). A small native shrub or small tree growing 6 to 10 feet high, with a spreading, graceful habit and handsome foliage in early summer; later it is loaded with the peculiar seed pods from which it derives its name. In autumn and winter one might well imagine it to be a tree with branches laden with scarlet strawberries.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

The following collection embraces the most desirable varieties. They are all showy and beautiful plants of easy cultivation, producing a continuous show of flowers in succession from May to November. They are truly the busy man's flowers, requiring but little time, and for ornamental uses, about the garden and lawns, are entitled to great consideration. This class of plants is benefited by a mulch in winter.

ASTER (*Coccinea*). A tall, leafy perennial, blooming in the fall, when flowers are scarce. Flowers purple.

BOCCONIA CORDATA. We also send out tubers of the Heart-leaved *Bocconia* of North Asia. It is desirable for a bed on the lawn, as its sub-tropical leaves and grand spikes of white flowers give it special interest. It is also found very useful as a bee plant.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS, or *Dielytra* (*Bleeding Heart*). A beautiful, hardy border plant, with brilliant, rosy, heart-shaped flowers, hanging in great profusion from a gracefully curved stem. May and June.

EULALIA ZEBRINA. This is one of the most striking and distinct plants in cultivation. Unlike most plants with variegated foliage, the striping or marking is across the leaves instead of longitudinally, the leaves being striped every 2 or 3 inches by a band of yellow one-half inch wide. Late in the fall it is covered with flower spikes that resemble ostrich plumes in shape, which when cut and dried, make handsome ornaments for the house in winter. It is perfectly hardy, and when once planted will increase in beauty from year to year. Should be in every collection.



Eulalia Zebrina.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS, continued.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. These are very beautiful, showy, and easily cultivated plants, blooming from early May to end of July. They should have a place in every garden. A selection will give a continuous bloom for three months. We offer the best sorts, varying from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color and blush, to lilac and deep rose.

*Herbaceous Pæonies.*

rich loam. No garden is complete without the German Iris. We sell them in assorted colors.

Japan. The plants we quote are recent importations from Japan, and are extra choice and rare. This is the latest and largest-flowering of all the Iris family. Some specimens in the nursery measured over 9 inches across the petals. They are entirely hardy, and require no attention after being planted in good soil. They show the most charming combination of colors; some are pure white, others crimson, rose, lavender, lilac, blue and mottled.

*Japan Iris.**Yucca filamentosa.*

PERENNIAL PHLOX. The flowers of the Perennial Phlox form immense masses of bloom from the purest white to crimson. Grows to a height of 2 feet or more; hardy.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. This beautiful and interesting plant should be in every collection. Hardy; almost an evergreen; grows in clumps, and when about to bloom throws up a flower stalk from 3 to 4 feet in height, from which hang 100 to 200 creamy white, bell-shaped flowers. It remains in bloom a long time.

*Clematis Jackmanni.**Clematis Henryi.**Clematis paniculata.*

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS.

A few handsome, graceful vines will give a fine effect to almost any place. For instance, a fine *Clematis* will just fill a place which would otherwise be unoccupied, and attract more attention when in bloom than any other plant on the place. Don't omit to include a few vines with your order.

CLEMATIS.

Clematis plants, of the improved sorts, are exceedingly hardy, slender-branched, climbing shrubs of marvelously rapid growth and handsome foliage, which produce beautiful large flowers, of various colors in great abundance, and during a long period. In its several species and varieties the *Clematis* surpasses all other hardy climbers in adaptation to many uses and locations. As the English "*Garden*," referring to Jackman's *Clematises*, well says: "They are magnificent, and more than this, they give us some of the grandest things in the way of creepers the horticultural world has ever seen, making glorious ornaments either for walls, verandas, rustic poles or pillars." They are equally well adapted for rockwork, permanent bedding plants, garden or floral ornaments.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Double. This

is without doubt the best of the pure whites. Deliciously scented.

Flammula. Highly prized for the fragrance of its small, white flowers; leaves dark green.

Gem. Flowers large, about 7 inches in diameter, consisting usually of six sepals of a deep lavender or grayish blue, changing to mauve in some stages. June to October.

Henryi. New, and one of the best perpetual hybrids, of robust habit, and a very free bloomer. The flowers are white, large and very showy. July to Oct.

Imperatrice Eugenie. Vigorous; flowers of fine form; large, pure white; blooms profusely.

Jackmanni. This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual *Clematises*. The plant is free in growth, and an abundant and successful bloomer, pro-

All things come to him who waits, but he who goes after them gets them quicker.

CLEMATIS, continued.

ducing flowers until frozen up. The flowers are large, of an intense violet-purple, remarkable for velvety richness. July to October.

Mrs. James Bateman. New; of great merit; bloom reddish lilac, changing to a pale lavender as they become older.

Paniculata. This valuable native of Japan has, after a thorough trial of several years, proved entirely hardy. The deep, clear green foliage is unusually broad and healthy, and remarkably free from all insect enemies. The flowers are pure white, from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter, star-shaped, with a most pleasing and penetrating fragrance. They are borne in heads on stiff stems 4 to 6 inches long, from the axils of the leaves. For any situation where a rapid-growing climber is needed, this will be found a very valuable plant.

Ramona. This new sort is a strong, rampant grower and a true perpetual bloomer; flowers appearing on last year's growth and on the new shoots, give an abundance of bloom all through the season. In size they surpass any of the old sorts; often they are 6 or 7 inches in diameter, and of the most perfect shape. Color, deep rich lavender. Distinct and attractive.



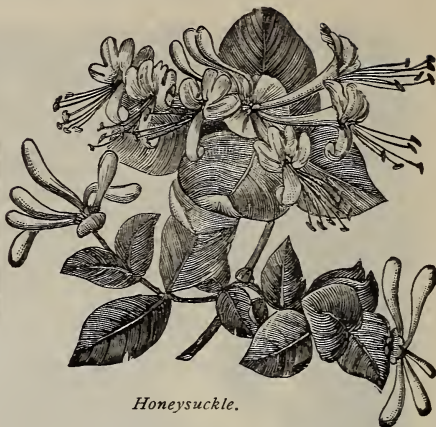
Trumpet Flower.

Virginiana.**American White**

Clematis. A remarkably rapid climbing plant, growing to the height of 20 feet, producing an immense profusion of flowers in August. They are creamy white and hang in graceful, airy garlands along trellises or surrounding shrubs.

Viticella. A free-growing and free-flowering variety, producing handsome bluish violet flowers. One of the best.

CINNAMON VINE. This beautiful climber emits from its flowers the delightful odor of cinnamon. Perfectly hardy, the stem dying down every autumn, but growing again so rapidly as to completely cover any trellis or arbor very early in the season. It is propagated from small bulblets, which make from 10 to 20 feet of vine.



Honeysuckle.

HONEYSUCKLE.

Chinese Twining (*L. Japonica*). Holds its foliage nearly all winter; blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

Monthly Fragrant or Dutch (*L. Belgica*). Blooms all summer; the very best.

Woodbine, Common (*L. Periclymena*). A strong, rapid grower; flowers very showy; red outside, buff within. June and July.

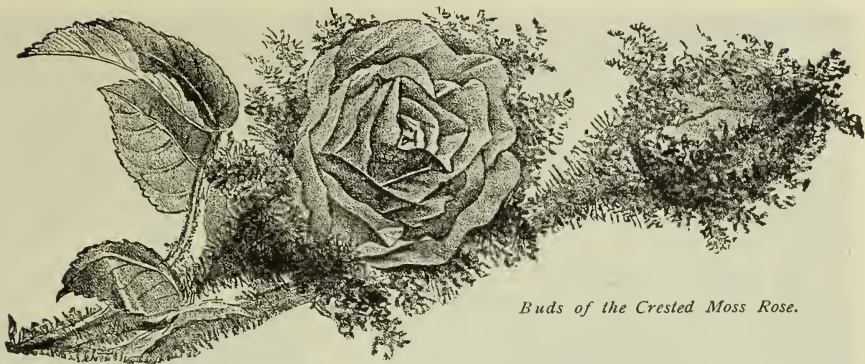
Scarlet Trumpet (*L. sempervirens*). This and its varieties are the handsomest in cultivation. They are strong, rapid growers, and produce scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

Yellow Trumpet (*L. aurea*). A well known variety, with yellow trumpet flowers.

TRUMPET FLOWER. Of rapid growth, with large, showy, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers and pretty foliage. When in full bloom, during August, it produces a most gorgeous effect.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). A native vine of rapid growth with large, luxuriant foliage, which in the autumn assumes the most gorgeous and magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries. The vine is best calculated to take the place in this country of the celebrated English ivy, and in summer is really not inferior to it.

WISTARIA Sinensis (Chinese). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing, long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth; it is hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever produced.

*Buds of the Crested Moss Rose.*

Roses.

Long before history began the Rose was loved, as now, for its beauty and fragrance. No home is truly a home without at least a few of these charming plants. Roses love a clayey soil and an open, airy situation, but will do well in any good soil. They well repay good treatment. Feeble, sod-bound plants cannot give free bloom. Mulch well with manure. All Roses in this climate are benefited by being laid down and covered in winter.

MOSS ROSES.

The Moss Roses are strong growers and perfectly hardy; they remain in bloom a long time, and are especially prized for their beautiful mossy buds.

Blush Moss. Very mossy; fine buds; free bloomer.

Captain Ingram. Dark velvety purple; foliage small; very handsome.

Comtesse de Murinais. The finest double white Moss Rose; large, beautifully mossed.

Crested Moss. Deep rose-colored, very fine, handsome buds, surrounded with mossy fringe.

Glory of Mosses. Pale rose, very heavily mossed; one of the best Moss Roses in cultivation.

Henry Martin. Fine, rosy carmine.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

These are hybrids or crosses between June and Monthly Roses, partaking of the hardiness of one parent and the perpetual blooming habit of the other. They are by far the most popular family of Roses, needing good soil and culture, as they can only bloom on new shoots of the current season. Cutting off the seed pods and freely manuring, after the first crop, will insure better blooms later in the season.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink; cupped form; very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest varieties; very hardy; a late bloomer.

Baron de Bonstetten. A strong, vigorous grower; flowers large, very dark red, almost black; splendid.

Capt. Christy. Color a fresh, delicate pink, with deeper shadings in the center of the flower, the whole blossom having a bright, satiny appearance; free bloomer; hardy; the best variety of its color.

*Rose Baroness Rothschild.*

We carry a heavy stock of Shade Trees, Shrubs and Roses.

*Margaret Dickson.***HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued.**

Coquette des Blanches. Flowers of medium size, in large clusters, full and slightly fragrant. Snowy white, sometimes delicately flushed with pale rose.

Eugene Verdier. Crimson purple; large and full; a very fine, handsome Rose.

Gen. Washington. Color brilliant crimson; very rich and beautiful; large, perfectly double, and a free bloomer.

Gen. Jacqueminot. This might be called the Rose for the million, for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson-scarlet, exceedingly rich and velvety. Grown more extensively than any other Rose, especially for winter.

Mad. Charles Wood. Flowers large; dazzling crimson; a constant bloomer.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Pink; very large and fragrant; as an exhibition Rose it stands at the head of the list. It has led all other Roses in England for five years, and when better known will be a leading variety in this country.

Mad. Plantier. Pure white; large, very double

flower; perfectly hardy; suitable for hedge planting; foliage small; blooms early; one of the very best white Roses.

Magna Charta. A splendid sort; bright, clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flower extra large, of fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer.

Margaret Dickson. This is the finest white Hybrid Perpetual yet produced, and a long step forward in Rose culture. Some idea of its beauty and worth can be formed from the fact that it was awarded the gold medal of the National

*Mad. Plantier.*

The descriptions in this Catalogue are strictly correct.

Rose Society of England and six First-class Certificates. Flowers fragrant, of the purest white, with pale flesh centers; petals very large, shell-shaped; a Rose magnificent in form and very large, rivaling Paul Neyron in size and late fall blooming. Foliage very large, dark green. A vigorous grower and "ironclad."

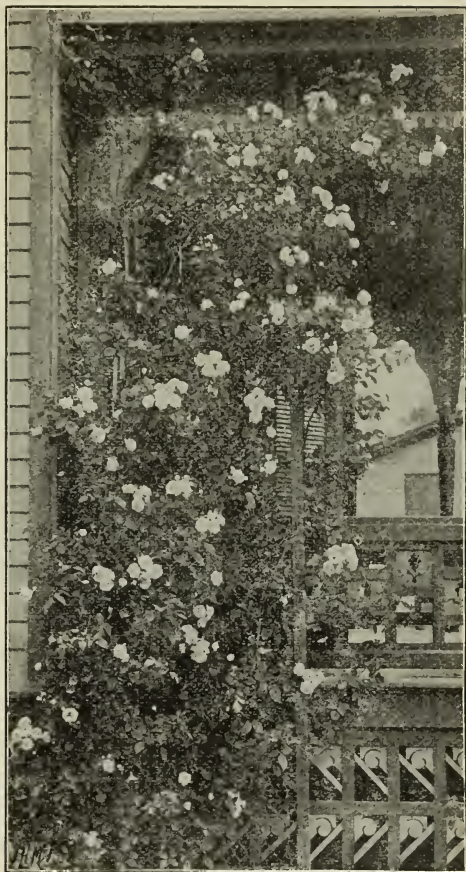
Paul Neyron. Flowers of immense size, often 5 inches in diameter. Color deep, clear rose; very fresh and pretty. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean, glossy foliage, and one of the most constant and prolific bloomers in the Hybrid class; young plants in the nursery rows bloom almost without intermission from June to late October.

Perfection des Blanches. Large, pure white flowers; full and double; constant bloomer. One of the best.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, rich, velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black; large, full flowers, looking at a little distance as if really black. One of the darkest Roses, very handsome.



General Jacqueminot.



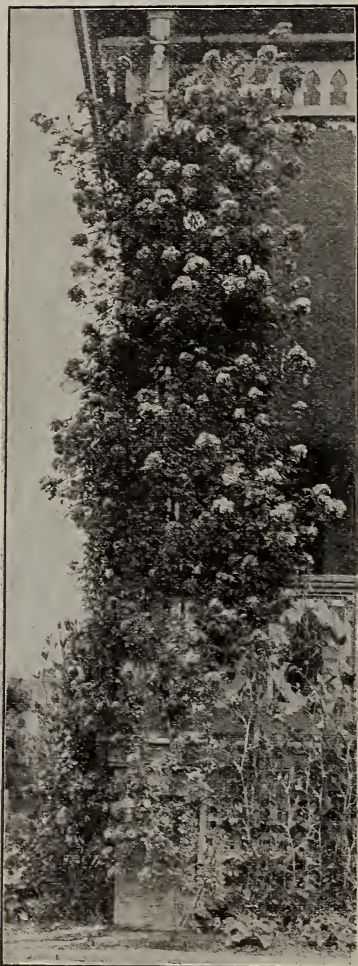
Baltimore Belle.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Nothing can cover an arbor or veranda, or form a beautiful screen for an unsightly object, so charmingly as a climbing Rose. Annual growths require tenfold the care in yearly training and renewing; the climbing Rose needs but one planting, and increases in beauty as years go by.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, shading to rose color; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. One of the best climbing Roses, but must be protected in winter.

Crimson Rambler. This wonderful new Japan Rose is one of the most important and valuable hardy Roses introduced in many years. It is a running or climbing Rose, vigorous in growth and **entirely hardy**. It begins to flower about the middle of June, and remains in bloom a number of weeks. Produces a marvelous abundance of clusters

CLIMBING ROSES, Crimson Rambler, continued.*Crimson Rambler.*

made up of from 20 to 50 brilliant crimson flowers, each flower perfect in shape, from 1 to 1½ inches across. The clusters cover the entire length of the bush, making a magnificent appearance against the background of beautiful glossy foliage. We cannot say too much in praise of this beautiful Rose, and our customers will make no mistake in purchasing it. An elegant Rose for verandas, walls, pillars and fences.

"A Crimson Rambler Rosebush that contains 9,600 blooms is the remarkable feature of the garden at the home of John Parry, No. 3517 North Thirty-fifth street,

Falls of Schuylkill. Last year the bush was considered a wonder, but then the blooms numbered only 6,500. Every day hundreds of people visit Mr. Parry's place and admire the bush, which its owner displays with great pride. Each cluster of the Rose is a bouquet in itself. The bush is 10 feet in height, and spreads over quite an amount of space. Mr. Parry is confident that he has the champion Rosebush in this section."—*Philadelphia Record*, June 10, 1899.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Blooms in large clusters, with flowers varying from white to crimson. Luxuriant dark-green foliage; perfectly hardy.

Prairie Queen. Clear, bright carmine-pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact, and globular; very double and full; blooms in clusters; the best hardy climber in this climate.

MISCELLANEOUS HARDY ROSES.

Persian Yellow. Perfectly hardy; flowers double and full, deep golden; blooms very freely in June. The finest hardy yellow Rose grown, and not supplanted as yet by any of the modern introductions.

Rosa rugosa rubra (Japan Rose). It forms a sturdy bush 4 to 5 feet high, covered with large, dark green, glossy foliage, crowned with terminal clusters of 10 to 20 red flowers, 3 inches in diameter. Its large, handsome scarlet fruit is most showy during autumn.

Sweetbrier. Rosy pink, single flowers, followed in autumn by bright-colored seed-pods; foliage very fragrant.

*Rosa rugosa rubra.*

The Crimson Rambler Rose is a bower of beauty.



A Tasteful Planting of Evergreens.

Evergreens.

No one thing, not even a stately mansion, so sets off and adds to the beauty of the landscape as groups and single specimens of well grown Evergreens. No tree is more beautiful or useful for windbreaks and shelter belts. No forlorn looking habitation is found, or shivering animal seen, on a farm protected and beautified by this noble class of trees. Such a farm will always sell, and at a price that shows that such things are appreciated. We make a specialty of growing them in large quantities, pack them in moss, and the trees reach our customers fresh and ready to grow. Plant only in spring.

Uses of Evergreens.—Aside from the ornamental use of Evergreens, their great value lies in their planting "shelter belts" about our home grounds and yards. The varieties best adapted for this use are the Norway Spruce, the Scotch Pine and the White Pine. The best results come from planting them in double rows, using Spruces for the inside row. Our illustration will give some idea of the good effects produced by tasteful planting.

ARBORVITÆ.

American (*Thuja occidentalis*). One of the finest Evergreens for ornamental screens and hedges. It grows rapidly, and soon forms a most beautiful hedge. It bears trimming, and plants that have been rendered compact by clipping retain the fresh green of the leaves in winter better than those with more open foliage.

Globe (*Globosa*). A dense, round-growing variety, hardy, and very desirable.

Pyramidalis. The most beautiful of the Arborvitæ, having dark green,

compact foliage and remarkably erect form; perfectly hardy.

Siberian (*Sibirica*). The best genus of the country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; an elegant lawn tree.

Yew, Trailing (*Taxus Canadensis*). This beautiful and very scarce dwarf Evergreen is the only one bearing red berries.

FIR.

Balsam (*Abies balsamea*). A handsome, compact, erect, pointed tree, with short, soft leaves, which are dark green above, silvery beneath; good grower.

All our Evergreens are several times transplanted.

EVERGREENS, Fir, continued.

with smooth bark and light green foliage, silvery beneath; a rapid grower.

JUNIPER.

Savin (*Sabina*). A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy, suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desirable shape, and made very ornamental.

Swedish. A small, handsome pyramidal tree; quite hardy, very fine. The only Juniper that will stand in this climate.

Virginiana (Red Cedar). A well known American tree, with deep green foliage; makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

LARCH, European. The greatest timber tree in Europe, combining rapid growth with great durability, extreme hardiness, adaptability to any variety of soil not too wet, and remarkable freedom from disease. It is also very desirable as an ornamental tree, its conical shape, regular, delicate branches, and soft, light green leaves making a striking contrast to the different varieties of ornamental trees. Thrives well in Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas.



Arborvitae pyramidalis. (See page 43.)

Concolor (*Abies concolor*). A distinct and beautiful species, with yellow bark on the young branches, and unusually long foliage of light green. It certainly has to be seen to appreciate its great beauty. It is the highest and most exquisite of its species.

Douglasii (*Abies Douglasii*, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*). A large, conical tree,



Abies concolor on our grounds.—“The Concolor is the queen of Firs,—clothed in robes of ermine and emerald.”

Scotch Pine (*Regia*).

Norway Spruce.

PINES.

"Bull Pine" of Colorado (*Pinus ponderosa*). Heavy-wooded Pine; a rapid grower, forming a tree of great size. Bark reddish and foliage longer and coarser than the Red or Norway Pine. A valuable tree for the west and north-west.

Dwarf Mountain Pine (*Pinus Montana*). A beautiful little tree or bush; foliage very dense, and of a rich, dark green; very valuable for ornamental purposes. Perfectly hardy in the most exposed situations.

Dwarf Mugho Pine (*Pinus Mugho*). An upright, small Pine, found on the Pyrenees and Alps. Its general form is that of a handsome, rounded bush, but it has been found growing as high as 40 feet.

Grey Pine (*Pinus Banksiana*). A quick-growing, native species, rare in cultivation. The leaves are small, and the tree is noted for its very small cones.

Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*). One of the finest native Pines, yet scarce in collections. The leaves are dark green, long and drooping, yet soft to the touch. The tree grows to fine proportions (35 to 40 feet), and its timber is much valued. It is decidedly worth planting.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). Is one of the most rapid growers while young; one of the best for shelter planting in the west. It will make the best windbreak in the least time (6 to 8 years) of any; it is a very valuable species.

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). One of the best Evergreens. The foliage is a warm, light green, often with a bluish tinge. The leaves, in fives, are 3 or 4 inches long, soft and delicately fragrant. It does not grow so rapidly the first few years as some, but after being planted 8 or 10 years it is the most rapid grower of all our Evergreens. Its timber value is very high, and large plantings of White Pine are judicious.



View north from Office.

EVERGREENS, continued.**SPRUCE.**

Black Hills. This is like the *Picea alba* or the White Spruce, but with the difference that while the Norway and the

Black and White Spruces will not endure the winter droughts of the western plains, this tree seems well adapted for all the regions from which the others are excluded. Growing in a dry climate and often richly colored, it seems to meet the requirements of a vast field. While the air of the plains has but about 50 degrees of moisture to 90 degrees in the eastern states, it is necessary to have something which will endure the bright sun and drying winds of winter. For high altitudes and the bleak prairies of Iowa and Dakota, this Spruce has no equal.



Colorado Blue Spruce.

Colorado Blue (*Picea pungens*). This is, without doubt, the finest acquisition yet made in our list of Evergreens. This is the king of Spruces, clothed in royal robes of silver and sapphire, a very "Kohinoor" among the gems of the Rockies. We would naturally suppose, coming as it does from an altitude of from eight to ten thousand feet in the Rockies, that it could not endure sudden changes, or thrive in a warm climate, yet there are fine specimens of this tree growing in the fine parks of Boston, Washington and in the south, and the experience of the last 25 years demonstrates its ability to thrive well over all the prairie country of Iowa and the northwest. The seedlings are variable in color, and must be selected close to get those of silvery or sage-green foliage, as those with the bluish tint are the valuable ones to plant. The accompanying photograph will give a faint idea of their beauty.

Read our introduction,—after that read it once more.

□ **Hemlock.** An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

□ **Norway** (*Picea excelsa*). A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich as it ages; has fine, graceful and pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and largely planted. One of the best Evergreens for

efficient screens, hedges and windbreaks.

White (*Picea alba*). Very hardy and valuable sort, of compact, pyramidal form and elegant silvery foliage. This is the best and most beautiful of all the Spruces, except the Colorado Blue Spruce, and we have many thousand trees on our grounds that are so beautiful in color as to be a near approach to the Colorado tree. Its scarcity will always make it higher priced than the Norway, but where beauty is an object the White Spruce is the cheapest.

"Now listen to our final call;
We speak to farmers, one and all,
In these terse, emphatic words:
Plant Evergreens to shield your herds,
Your orchards and your homes from cold.
These beauteous trees outweigh your gold,
Enhance your pleasures every year,
And when the close of life draws near,
Your children's gratitude will fill
Your hearts with prophetic 'Peace, good will.'"



Dwarf Mugho Pine. (See page 45.)

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18 " " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " " " "
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes	rows 10 to 16 feet apart, 7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart.
Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart.
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " "	70	8 " "	680
20 " "	110	6 " "	1,210
18 " "	135	5 " "	1,745
15 " "	205	4 " "	2,725
12 " "	300	3 " "	4,840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.



Scotch Pine. (See page 45.)

SPRAYING CALENDAR.

EXPLANATION.—While the number of applications recommended will be found desirable in seasons when the fungi are particularly troublesome, a smaller number may often suffice. Those printed in boldface are of most value, and can generally be made with profit. An asterisk (*) cautions against spraying with poisons while the plants are in blossom; a dagger (†) indicates that there is danger in making an application within 3 weeks of the time the fruit is to be used as food.

Plants	1st Application	2d Application	3rd Application	4th Application
Apple, <i>Scab, codlin moth, bud moth, caterpillar, canker worm.</i>	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux.	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux.
Cherry, <i>Rot, aphis, curculio, slug, knot.</i>	As flower buds appear, but before they open, Bordeaux; for aphis, use Kerosene Emulsion.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.	10 to 14 days later, Ammoniacal Carbonate of Copper.
Currant, <i>Mildew, worms</i>	As soon as worms are found on lower and inner leaves, Paris Green.	If they reappear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.†	If worms still trouble, Pyrethrum or Hellebore.*	After fruit is picked, Bordeaux.
Gooseberry, <i>Mildew, worms</i>	As leaves open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	In 10 to 14 days repeat with both.	10 to 14 days later, Sulphide Potash, on English varieties.	10 to 14 days later, repeat.
Grape, <i>Fungous diseases, flea beetle.</i>	When first leaves are half-grown, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	As soon as the fruit has set, repeat.*	10 to 14 days later, repeat.	10 to 14 days later, if disease is present, apply Bordeaux.
Peach, Apricot, <i>Rot, curculio, leaf curl, mildew.</i>	Before blossoms open, Bordeaux.	Within a week after fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	7 to 12 days later, repeat.	7 to 12 days later, repeat.
Pear, <i>Leaf-blight, scab, psylla, codlin moth.</i>	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux.*	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	8 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 16 days later, Bordeaux.
Plum, <i>Fungous diseases, rot, curculio, knot.</i>	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, repeat.*	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.	NOTE.—If black knots are found on plum or cherry trees, they should at once be cut out and burned.
Quince, <i>Leaf and fruit spots.</i>	When blossom buds appear, but before they open, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.
Raspberry, Blackberry, <i>Anthraxnose, rust.</i>	Cut out canes badly diseased with anthracnose and burn. Before buds open, spray with Copper Sulphate solution.	When new canes appear, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 14 days later, repeat.†	NOTE.—If red rust appears, the entire stool affected should be grubbed out and burned.
Rose, <i>Aphis, worm.</i>	Kerosene Emulsion for aphis.	10 days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Afterwards keep lice and caterpillars off by turning a fine stream from hose on under side of leaves.	

Do not spray with arsenites or copper compounds within 3 weeks of the time the sprayed portions are to be eaten. While there would be no danger of fatal effects resulting, it is best not to run any risk. Bordeaux mixture and other lime compounds should not be used upon rough or full-grown fruits even as late as that time. Not only does the lime disfigure the fruit, but the amount of copper is large.

KEROSENE EMULSION.—Dissolve in 2 quarts of water, 1 quart of soft soap, or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of hard soap, by heating to the boiling point. Then add 1 pint of kerosene oil and stir violently for from 3 to 5 minutes. This may be done by using a common force pump and putting the end of the hose back into the mixture again. This mixture should be diluted to twice its bulk with water, or about 14 times as much water as kerosene.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Six pounds of sulphate of copper are dissolved in 6 gallons of water. In another vessel, 4 pounds of fresh lime are slaked in 6 gallons of water. After the latter solution has cooled, slowly turn it into the other solution and add 10 gallons of water. This, when all is thoroughly mixed and strained, is ready for use. Strain the whitewash through a coarse gunny sack stretched over the head of a barrel.

THE... KLONDYKE

A YELLOW PLUM.

A FREESTONE. THE EARLIEST AMERICANA PLUM.

Ripens from July 20th to August 1st.

What Others Say of this Remarkable Variety.

HON. GEO. H. VAN HOUTEN, Sec'y of State Board of Agriculture of Iowa and late Sec'y of State Horticultural Society, says in "*Rural North West*" of late date :

"A new, yellow plum, to be known as the "KLONDYKE," is one of the promising things to be introduced by the Central Nurseries, and from an examination of the trees and samples of the fruit we predict that it will be popular, for it is early, the crop having ripened early in August; is a deep yellow color, fine flavor, and of so distinctive a type as to render it desirable to add to the fruit list. Not only is the fruit distinct, but the tree has marked peculiarities and from the appearance of the tree we judge that it is not only hardy, but that it has strong limbs and forks that will not split, even if over loaded with fruit. The twigs have a peculiar bronze appearance and the leaves are all that could be required. The plum will be heard from in years to come."

From A. F. COLEMAN, Supt. of Iowa Hort. Display at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. OMAHA, Aug. 1, '98.

"The basket of yellow plums (KLONDYKE) at hand. They are the first on the tables. They are admired and praised by all who have sampled them."

LATER. CORNING, IA., Aug.—'99

"GENTLEMEN:—The specimens of your KLONDYKE plum and foliage at hand. The plum is a beautiful yellow; rich and excellent of flavor; medium size; about the season of Wild Goose. The thick, large, leathery leaves denotes vigor and hardiness of tree, and we bespeak for it a bright future."

From PROF. JNO. CRAIG, of the Iowa Agricultural College. AMES, IA., Aug. 7, —

"Samples of the fruit of the KLONDYKE plum at hand. It appears to me to belong to the variety "Mollis" of the Americana type of Plums. It certainly is among the earliest of the Americas."

From G. A. IVINS.

IOWA FALLS, Aug.—'99

"The KLONDYKE plums received. It is by far the earliest of all. Good size and of fine quality. Its extreme earliness should make it a winner."

From PROF. J. L. BUDD, AMES, IA.

"Your KLONDYKE certainly merits front rank as an early plum, and being a free-stone of quality and early bearing habit, makes it desirable."

From WESLEY GREEN, Sec'y State Horticultural Society, DAVENPORT, IA.

"Your plum (KLONDYKE) certainly is the earliest and best Americana plum that has been brought to my notice."

From PROF. GOFF, MADISON, WIS.

"From what we have seen of your new yellow plum (KLONDYKE) it certainly will be an acquisition."

N. B.—We could furnish testimonials as to the merit of the KLONDYKE to convince the most skeptical, but believing the above sufficient, we are offering it to the trade this season for the first time, and at prices that will be within reach of all.

PRICES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

J. WRAGG & SONS CO.,

WAUKEE, IA. Ia.

... THE ...
KLONDYKE PLUM.



This grand new plum is well named, for it not only represents Klondyke gold in the rich golden yellow color of the ripened fruit, but will prove a veritable "Klondyke" to the grower, as its beauty and quality well command for it a ready sale at high prices. Tree a distinct and handsome grower and good bearer. August.

A MARVEL IN PLUMS.

Most Valuable Early "Americana" Plum Yet Introduced.



THE OLD WRAGG HOMESTEAD

Central Nurseries

J. WRAGG & SONS CO.
WAUKEE, IOWA